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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Column One
BY
David Courtney

A COLUMN of Vietminh is said to be within a few miles of Saigon, and there is heavy fighting in the delta of the Red River. The Americans, who seem to have had their fill of Indo-China since Dien Bien Phu fell and Geneva came to pass, have decided to withdraw their Air Force technicians before they get into serious trouble. By the Swiss lakeside, Vietminh, Vietnam and French commanders from the field are seated together pondering where to draw the line of armistice; and behind them, in the room with the closed windows, the political leaders sit wrangling about the composition of an armistice commission to supervise the truce when it comes. The Israelis and the Jordanians should have been called in: they know something about armistice commissions.

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BUT there they fight among the sorry ricefields and there they sit among the cuckoo-clocks. And what will happen? Something very serious, according to Mr. Nehru, unless the armistice comes quickly; and for once, in a way, Mr. Dulles probably thinks the same. For unless the fighting is halted in a matter of days, the Vietminh may have fresh victories to add to Dien Bien Phu and, fresh conditions to make at Geneva; and President Eisenhower's cork in the bottle may have popped out altogether, making intervention — if that was ever really contemplated in Washington—impossible; and raising again, as a matter of urgency in the United States and of embarrassment in Britain, the question of the South-East Asia Pact.

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SOME American commentators are saying that it is really Mr. Eden's fault. One of them has suggested that if it had not been for Mr. Eden, there would have been no Dien Bien Phu. It was Mr. Eden who insisted on putting Indo-China into the Geneva agenda against the warnings of Mr. Dulles that if that were done the Vietminh would mount a big attack against the French. The British Foreign Minister had his way, and then came Dien Bien Phu. It is a ridiculous argument, of course, especially as Dien Bien Phu was General Navarre's challenge, not General Giap's; and was part of the so-called Navarre Plan, which had been worked out long before the Berlin Conference of last January, at which the decision to hold a conference at Geneva was taken.

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THERE are some grounds, of course, for suspecting Mr. Eden, and particularly the fact that the "New Statesman" and the Bevanites have been praising him for his work at Geneva. A wag has written that the Bevanites began by saying that Mr. Eden was the best Foreign Minister Britain had had since Ernest Bevin. Then they remembered that they had not liked Mr. Bevin; now they are reduced to saying that Anthony is the best Foreign Minister since Eden. It is, of course, highly dangerous for any Statesman to go about seeking peace. To the delight of the Americans, who have reproduced it freely, "Punch" has a drawing of Mr. Eden with a Neville Chamberlain umbrella over his arm and baggage at his feet whereon the label "Geneva" only partially obscures the label "Munich."

●

THE jibes have not yet frightened Mr. Eden. The broad bulk of Sir Winston is behind him and the broader bulk of the British people behind that; so the question is not whether he will give in to the forces supposed to be arrayed against him, but whether he will succeed in the task of armistice he has set himself. The omens are promising; but they change from week to week; and if the decision is held off much longer at Geneva, it may be taken on the battlefield, with disastrous results for Indo-China and perhaps for the world. For if Mr. Eden and the British Government are risking the charge of appeasement, it may be because they prefer that risk to the risk of a war that could not be stopped at South-East Asia; or, alternatively, to the risk of losing the last footholds of the West in Asia.

Jerusalem, June 4.

BROTHER OF TUNISIAN SHEIKH FOUND SLAIN

TUNIS, Thursday (UP). — The bullet-riddled body of Nasher Yagobi, brother of the sheikh of Djebba, has been found in southern Tunisia near Kef, where five French colonists were murdered last week by native outlaws, French authorities announced today.

As others see us...

IT may interest you to know that *The Jerusalem Post* of March 7th, reached me here (via air) in Chicago at 9.00 a.m. on March 9th.

Only 2 days en route. You may want to look into the matter. Usually it takes four days for *The Jerusalem Post* to arrive here.

I was a resident of Israel in the last 3½ years. I could not think of being in America for any length of time without knowing what goes on in Israel. *The Jerusalem Post* fills the bill.

Your new Economic page fills a need we Americans are interested in.

Yours very truly,
(Sgd.) ELY BRAMSON,
365 South Dearborn,
Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Communists Reject UN For Indo-China Control

GENEVA, Thursday (UP). — France and Vietnam proposed today that the U.N. control any Indo-China cease-fire, but the Communist bloc rejected the proposal outright.

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, sought to break the impending deadlock with a call for private contacts between East and West tomorrow morning. Mr. Eden is planning another trip to London to consult with Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill this weekend.

The Chinese Foreign Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, backed down slightly from the control proposals insisted upon yesterday by the Vietminh Acting Foreign Minister, Mr. Phan Van Dong.

Rather than insist that only mixed commissions of the belligerents police the cease-fire, the Peking leader suggested in vague terms that the joint teams could work "in tandem" with an international commission of "neutrals."

As the senior political delegates continued their talks, high officers of the French and Vietminh High Commands in Indo-China met for the second time. At a four hour session, they discussed arrangements for a cease-fire and the regrouping of forces in Vietnam.

Mr. Chou's speech caught most attention from the French and British delegates, both of whom described it as "interesting," but not interesting enough to offer much hope of compromise on the issue of control.

Main points of the speech were:

1. An international neutral "advisory" group to work "parallel" to the joint teams.

2. The control groups to operate in all three states of Indo-China so as to eliminate any possibility of the U.S. establishing military bases in Laos or Cambodia.

3. The superior authority of the control commission must be the nine nations of the conference — and positively not the U.N.

Mr. Chou's remarks on Laos and Cambodia offered a very small but interesting indication that the Chinese may yet accept the idea of a different kind of cease-fire — if not control system — in the two smaller states.

The Vietnamese called for the conference to make use of the U.N., and cited the example of "Palestine," where the late Count Bernadotte of Sweden ran the watchdog operation.

(UP, Reuter)

Cambodia Asking America for Arms

GENEVA, Thursday (Reuter). — Cambodia has asked the U.S. for arms to repel Vietminh invaders, and talks are now going on both in Geneva and Pnom Penh, the Cambodian capital, informed sources said today.

Although reacting favourably, the U.S. considers that any transactions should be handled through France but Cambodia maintains that she is fully independent and that France need not enter into the discussions.

ELY NAMED C-IN-C FOR INDO-CHINA

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — The French Council of Ministers tonight decided to appoint General Paul Ely Commander-in-Chief in Indo-China, replacing General Henri Navarre.

Gen. Ely, who is Chief of Staff, recently headed a mission of inquiry in Indo-China following the Dien Bien Phu disaster.

The appointment will not be officially announced until tomorrow as the Governments of the Indo-Chinese states have to be informed.

Premier Joseph Lantel tonight appointed the dissident Gaullist deputy, M. Edouard Frederic Dupont, Minister for the Associated States of Indo-China.

M. Dupont, 51, President of the Paris Municipality, succeeds the Gaullist, M. Marc Jacquet, who resigned from the post after a dispute with Premier Laniel over an article in a Paris weekly which printed his views on Indo-China.

M. Laniel originally appointed another Gaullist, M. Raymond Schmittlein, to succeed M. Jacquet, but he resigned on Party-orders on Monday after less than 10 hours in office. The Gaullist parliamentary group decided that none of its members should accept the Indo-China post.

Thai Request Placed On Council Agenda

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — The U.N. Security Council today voted 10 to 1 (Soviet Union) to place on its agenda Thailand's request for a U.N. observer team to be sent to Thailand.

Immediately the Soviet and French delegates had spoken, the American delegate, Mr. Henry Lodge, the Council's President, for June, called for the vote.

The Lebanon's delegate, Dr. Charles Malik, said that adoption of the agenda did not mean that the matter should be debated immediately. He proposed adjournment of the Council, leaving the question of when next to meet to the President, who should decide the date according to developments in Geneva and elsewhere and the wishes of members of the Council.

This motion to adjourn was approved by 10 votes to none. The Soviet delegate did not vote.

The speed with which the Council was able to place the matter on its agenda surprised many delegates, who had expected the Soviet delegate to maintain his objection and possibly to introduce other procedural matters, such as invitations to People's China and possibly Laos and Cambodia.

The Soviet delegate, Mr. Semyon Tsarapkin, said that consideration of the Thai request would not help peace in Indo-China and might hinder and interfere with the Geneva negotiations.

The French delegate, M. Henry Hoppenot, said that he favoured placing the issue on the Council's agenda because France felt that the anxieties of the Thailand Government for the safety of its borders were "legitimate." He pointed out that Thailand did not request a discussion of the Indo-China situation as a whole.

French Communists Admit Failure Among Youth

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — M. Jacques Duclos, French Communist leader, admitted today that the Party is failing to attract French youth into its ranks.

Addressing 960 delegates at a Party congress, he deplored the shortcomings of Party activity among the younger generation of Frenchmen and the weakness of Communist youth movements.

He told the congress, the first in over four years, that the fight against the European Army is the main plank of the Party's "battle programme for national independence and peace."

PAKISTAN PREMIER DUE IN TURKEY TUESDAY

KARACHI, Thursday (UP). — The Pakistani Prime Minister, Mohammed Ali, will fly to Turkey next Tuesday for a five-day visit, it was announced today.

Politicians and Police Battle in Japan

TOKYO, Thursday (Reuter). — The Japanese Lower House broke up tonight in a pitched battle between police and politicians inside the Diet building after one of the most savage riots in Japan's stormy parliamentary history.

As the last minutes of the Diet session ticked away, the Chairman of the Lower House rang the bell to open the debate to extend the session for two more days.

The Government had requested an extension to allow the key police revision bill, which reverses occupation-sponsored police decentralization, to be passed before Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida leaves on a world tour.

When the Chairman entered the chamber, the Socialists had already invaded his seat in an attempt to hold up the debate. Liberal Government Party members and house guards rushed to oust the invaders. The House became a chaotic arena as Liberals and Socialists hurled any missiles at hand, punched, kicked, wrestled and charged.

Even women representatives joined in, clawing and screaming in the middle of a violent scrum. One lost her blouse, torn off in the confused violence and ran from the chamber in hysterics.

Chairman Yasujiro Tsutsumi fought his way out of the melee and escaped from the building to summon the police. Two hundred police were hastily mobilised to make the first police intervention in the Diet in the country's history. They charged into the building and tried to sweep the embattled politicians from the debating chamber.

Saudis Charges Continued British Raids on Buraimi

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — The Saudi Arabian Embassy here today urged the dispatch of a fact-finding mission to make an on-the-spot investigation of actual conditions in the Anglo-Saudi Arabian dispute regarding the potentially oil-rich Buraimi oasis on the Persian Gulf.

In a statement, the Embassy accused the British authorities of continuing "intimidation, plunder and shooting... despite the Saudi Arabian appeal for a quick and agreeable settlement."

Iran Planning To Curb Jewish Press

The Iranian Government is preparing to take restrictive measures against the Jewish Press in Iran, according to ANA yesterday.

The agency reported that this move is being taken at the instigation of the representatives of the Arab Governments in Teheran, who were said to have presented a joint memorandum to Premier Zahedi's Government recently urging the restriction of the Jewish Press.

Tito, Papagos In Full Accord On Balkan Alliance

ATHENS, Thursday, (Reuter). —A Greek Foreign Ministry spokesman said tonight that "complete agreement" had been reached at the meeting between Marshal Tito and Marshal Papagos this afternoon.

The spokesman added that this rendered unnecessary a further meeting between them scheduled for tomorrow, and only a meeting of the two countries' Foreign Ministers and their aides would be held.

The Turkish Ambassador in Athens was briefed after the meeting this afternoon.

Earlier a Greek Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Britain and the U.S. had advised caution in promotion of a Balkans military alliance for fear of an "adverse effect" on the Trieste dispute between Yugoslavia and Italy.

However, the spokesman continued, it could not affect the dispute, and the alliance was already agreed upon in substance. The signing was only a matter of procedure.

A friendship pact between Turkey, Greece and Yugoslavia has existed for 18 months, and it is now proposed to extend it to cover defence arrangements.

From Rome, it was reported that Italian newspapers today expressed concern at reports that the three Balkan countries are planning to transform their political pact into a military alliance, claiming that this would have the gravest consequence for Italy.

Dulles Asks Congress To Ease Atom Secrets

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — Secretary of State John Foster Dulles told Congress today that the release of more information to U.S. allies on tactical use of atomic weapons is "both indispensable and urgent."

Mr. Dulles testified before the Joint Congressional Committee on atomic energy in support of President Eisenhower's proposal for liberalizing the Atomic Energy Act of 1946.

The Administration proposals include greater cooperation with foreign countries which supply uranium to the U.S., and advances in peaceful, industrial use of atomic energy within the U.S., Mr. Dulles said.

He pointed out that "until we have a clearer idea of how the international discussions on the President's proposal will evolve, we are not in a position to state that the bill contains all the authority which will ultimately be required."

Second US Scientist Undergoing Probe

NEW YORK, Thursday. — Another American scientist, Dr. Edward Condon, stated last night that his access to nuclear secrets is under review.

He said that the Security Board had mentioned him in the report recommending that Dr. Oppenheimer should be barred from access to atomic secrets and added that the Defence Department is reviewing his "continued access to classified information."

Condon is research director for the Corning Glass Works, which has defence contracts. He is 52 and a former Director of the National Bureau of Standards, chief government agency for research in physics, chemistry and engineering.

The House Committee on Unamerican Activities in March, 1948, called him the "weakest link in our atomic security chain" and said that he had associated with alleged Soviet spies. Before he became the 1953 President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Committee had stated that he was unqualified for any position involving national security.

McCarthy Says Communists Still in Defence Dep't

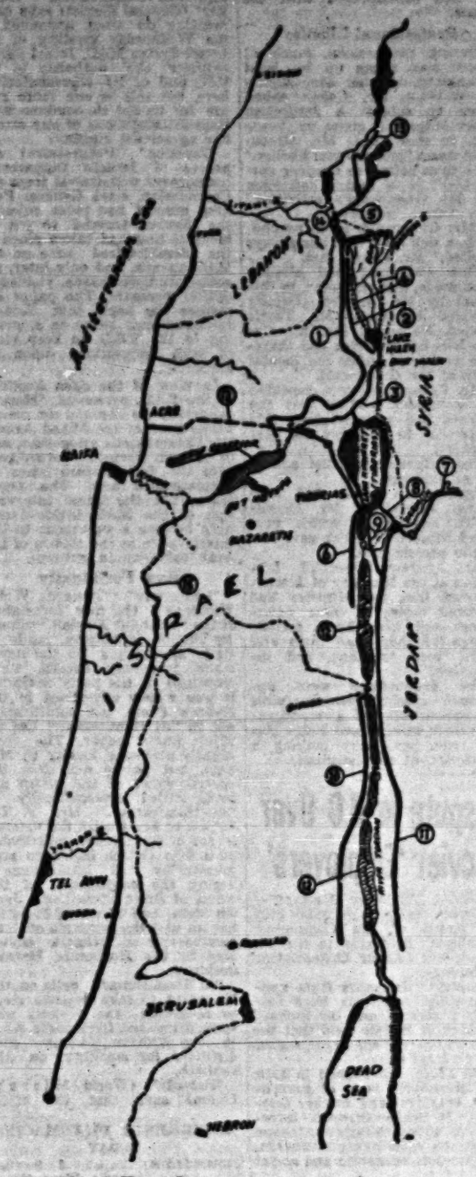
WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — Senator Joseph McCarthy stated today that he had offered the Defence Department all his information on 130 alleged Communists in defence installations, but the Department had not yet decided whether it wanted it.

He said his secretary called Mr. Fred Seaton, Assistant Secretary of Defence, last night and told him that they could have all the information on two conditions — an official reporter should be present, and the Defence Department must agree not to make public names of individuals until they had been given an opportunity to appear before his Subcommittee or a loyalty board.

Chinese Trade Mission To Visit Britain

LONDON, Thursday (UP). — China will send a trade mission to Britain in the next few weeks, Mr. Petsy Tennant Overseas Director of the Federation of British Industries, announced today after talks with Chinese officials in Geneva.

He said that the British Government approved of the whole effort, and that the Board of Trade and the Ministry of Supply had drawn up a list of goods that China could buy here.



LEGEND: 1. Upper Jordan batteuf conduit; 2. Huleh conduit, 3. Lower Jordan batteuf conduit, 4. Huleh drainage scheme conduit, 5. Hasbani canal, 6. Beisan Canal, 7. Yarmuk Canal and power scheme, 8. Yarmuk Diversion canal, 9. Eastern Ghor feeder canal, 10. Western Ghor canal, 11. Eastern Ghor canal, 12. Dead Sea power scheme, 13. Upper Litani conduit, 14. Lower Litani conduit, 15. Batteuf-Negev conduit.

Voice of Israel To Reach US, Africa

YAVNEH, Thursday. — A new 50-kilowatt short-wave transmitter was formally inaugurated here today, in the presence of the Prime Minister and of Mrs. Dinah Remez, widow of the first Minister of Communications, to whose initiative the station is due, and after whom it has been named.

A 50-kw transmitter for medium wave broadcasts inside Israel was put into action at Yavneh last year.

For the time being, broadcasts abroad from here will be beamed only to Europe. This will also take in North America for listeners there with good receivers, as the directions fortunately coincide. Experimental broadcasts to South Africa have proved very successful, and it is hoped to have regular programmes to South Africa in time.

The 7.5½ kw. transmitter at Tel Haim, used by Kol Zion Lagolah up to the present, will be used for general utility purposes by the postal services, and is in due course also to be used for secondary programmes abroad.

The Prime Minister, who addressed the gathering, said that Israel had not been built with the intention of cutting the links of its population with the rest of the Jewish people. It was fortunate that the State had come into being in the days of the aeroplane and the radio, when a land blockade was no longer a barrier to communications.

He hoped that this new powerful transmitter would become a valuable link between Israel and both Jews and non-Jews abroad.

Dr. Y. Burg, the Minister of Communications, pointed out that the station stood near the site of the famous Yeshiva of Rabbi Bar Yohai at ancient Yavneh, which had been a centre of knowledge and understanding.

INTACT 4,700-YEAR-OLD TOMB FOUND IN EGYPT

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter). — Discovery of an intact 4,700-year-old royal burial chamber in the centre of an unfinished step pyramid at Saqqara, said to be more important than Tutankhamen's tomb, was officially announced tonight.

The Egyptian archaeologist, Mr. Zakaria Goneim, stated that the alabaster sarcophagus of an unknown king lies in an undisturbed chamber amid a host of royal objects, and declared "It is a miracle that it escaped visitations from tomb robbers." The king is believed to be of the Third Dynasty.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Treaties recognising Vietnam's independence and normalising Vietnam with France will be initialled in Paris today, Vietminh sources said last night.

Border Clash Over Stolen Goat Flock

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA, Thursday.— The over-dramatised story of Khirbet Jinba which led last week to a condemnation of Israel by the "Hutchinson Commission" appears from reports available here to have been an attempt by a group of Israelis to recover the flock of goats which had been stolen from Ein Geddi.

Acting on information that the flock was grazing in the vicinity of Khirbet Jinba, the group entered the hamlet on the night of May 26, found four villagers there and tied them up, so that they could not alert the National Guard. They learned from the villagers that the flock was being driven further away from the border for the night.

Guardsmen Open Fire

Meanwhile, some National Guardsmen came close to where the villagers were being interrogated. Ordered by the Israelis to lower their rifles, the Guardsmen opened fire. The fire was returned, two Guardsmen being killed instantly and a third, dying from wounds a short time later.

One of the villagers who tried to escape during the scuffle was also fired on and killed.

The men who took part in the expedition had strict instructions not to shoot unless attacked, it is understood from informed quarters.

Had the flock been returned by the Jordan Government, nobody would have risked the danger of crossing the border to retrieve it. It is to be regretted that innocent men lost their lives, but the blame belongs to their Government which allows organised brigandage to continue unopposed.

The presentation given the incident in the Jordan complaint to the MAC smacks of the Arabian nights tales, and is remote from the simple truth.

Israel Regional Plan To Reclaim 2.5m. Dunams

The expenditure of $333m. for water development and $137m. for boosting hydro-electric power in Israel, Jordan, the Lebanon and Syria are foreshadowed in a plan presented by Mr. Abba Eban to President Eisenhower's special Ambassador, Mr. Eric Johnston, this week.

The plan, it was learned in Jerusalem, provides for the irrigation of over two-and-a-half million dunams of land in the countries mentioned, giving an increased crop yield valued at some $172.5m. per year and 1,400m. kwh of electric power. Mr. Johnston is to leave the U.S. for Cairo next Thursday, on a tour of the Middle East, to discuss details of a regional water development plan issued by the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in October last year and submitted by him to the states concerned.

That plan, which provided for the irrigation of something less than a million dunams in those countries, excluding the Lebanon, was elaborated by the Boston engineering firm of Charles T. Main, Inc.

The Israel Government announced at the time, its approval in principle of a regional scheme designed fully to exploit the water resources of the Jordan basin. It was dissatisfied with certain essential omissions in the Main plan, and submitted it to its Consulting Board on irrigation and hydro-power development.

Board of Experts

The Board consisted of Mr. H.W. Bashore, former U.S. Commissioner of Reclamation and now Chairman of the Upper Colorado River Basin Committee; Dr. J.L. Savage, former Chief Designing Engineer of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, and Dr. Abel Wolman, one-time chairman of the U.S. National Water Resources Commission.

The Board reported to the Government on November 4, 1953 and expressed its disagreement with the principal conclusions of the Main report. Its chief positive recommendation was the inclusion of the Litani River, in Southern Lebanon, in the regional plan. "We are at a loss to understand," it stated, "why in a true regional programme, the use of the Litani River has been completely omitted both in analysis and in programme."

As a result, the Government, anxious to cooperate with the intention of Mr. Johnston to promote a regional scheme, decided to commission Mr. John S. Cotton to prepare a truly comprehensive regional scheme.

It is upon the conclusions of Mr. Cotton, presented some weeks ago, that the report handed by Ambassador Eban to Mr. Johnston, was based. The most striking feature of the Cotton plan, it appears, is the fact that it does not limit itself to hydrographic boundaries but takes into account all water resources which can be beneficially integrated into a regional plan.

Plenty for Lebanon

In this it differs from the Main Plan, which provides irrigation for a total area of only 940,000 dunams in the region as a whole. These are made up as follows: Syria, 30,000; nothing for the Lebanon; Jordan, 490,000; and Israel 420,000. In the Cotton-plan Syria receives the same irrigated area, the Lebanon would obtain 350,000 dunams of irrigated land as against zero in the Main plan and Israel 1,790,000 or four times as in the Main plan.

It has to be borne in mind however, in viewing the larger allocation which goes to Israel, that surplus of water would accrue to Israel only after all the water for the needs of Jordan, Syria and the Lebanon had been fully used. It should also be borne in mind that while the Cotton plan appears to give Jordan 60,000 dunams of irrigable land less than the Main plan this is not because less water is made available but because the Cotton figures make a more conservative calculation of the irrigability of the same area of land as in the Main report.

The greater yield of the Cotton plan is due to the importation into the scheme of the waters of the Litani river and other streams in the area which are not considered in the Main plan. The total annual water allotment respectively is 1,213 m. cubic metres under the Main plan and 2,345m. cubic metres under the Cotton plan. Thus the Israel plan, which provides an ample surplus of water, does not pose any problems about the allocation of the water available between the states concerned, one of the main difficulties of the Main plan. In fact, the Cotton plan provides for the full irrigation of all possible irrigable lands in Jordan, as for all practical purposes did the Main plan.

An additional advantage of (Continued on Page 2, — Col. 4)

Atomic Power Part Of Johnston Plan

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — President Eisenhower's special envoy on Middle East problems, Mr. Eric Johnston, will discuss soon with Arab and Israel leaders the possibility of using atomic industrial power to solve some of the critical economic problems of the power-short Middle East, it was learned today.

Mr. Johnston, in conferences with American Atomic Energy officials, has been informed on the development of atomic energy industrial uses in the U.S.

According to informed sources, he will tell Middle East leaders that atomic power development holds potentially great promise for them in such fields as electric power production and the distillation of fresh water out of sea water inexpensively and on a large scale.

Mr. Johnston is to leave Washington on June 10 for the Middle East. He will be accompanied by a small mission from the State Department and the Foreign Operations Administration.

The envoy was also understood to be planning to urge the Arab states and Israel to ask for U.N. direction of the proposed dam building and power station construction on the Jordan River.

New Flight Officers Get Their Wings

The passing-out ceremony of a course for Flight Officers, took place at an air base somewhere in Israel yesterday afternoon in the presence of the Chief-of-Staff, Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan, the Air Force Commander, Aluf Dan Tolkowsky, and high officers of the Defence Forces.

The Chief-of-Staff told the officers that "this small nation, surrounded by many enemies and numerous dangers, entrusts to you its best and most decisive weapon."

He presented the outstanding graduates of the course with their wings and certificates of excellence.

Aluf Tolkowsky noted the significant number of former Gadna boys who had participated in the course.

After the ceremony, demonstration flights were carried out over the air base.

Also present at the ceremony were the Military Attaches of the U.K. and Turkey, and relatives of the graduates.

UNRWA PROTESTS ATTACK ON CONVOY

AMMAN, Thursday (Reuter). — The U.N. Relief and Works Agency has protested to General Vagn Bennike, chief U.N. truce observer, that Israel forces opened fire on one of their food convoys, it was officially announced here today.

It was also stated the organization had protested that two Israel fighters opened fire on an UNRWA plane flying from Gaza to Beirut.

SYRIAN RUMP MAC CONDEMNS ISRAEL

Without the participation of the Israel delegation, the Mixed Armistice Commission attended only by the Syrians, on Wednesday decided to condemn as violation of the Armistice Agreement: 1. — Israel soldiers firing across armistice lines on April 17, into Syrian territory west of the demilitarized zone of Shimalna; 2. — Israel soldiers opening fire west of Shimalna on April 28, killing two Syrians and wounding a third, and 3. — Activities of a landing craft in the Kinneret Defence Zone.

FIRE FROM JORDAN

Magal, a settlement near the Israel-Jordan Armistice line north of Tulkarm, was fired on from across the line at 3.45 p.m. yesterday, the Army spokesman has announced. Settlement guards returned the fire.

Arab Legionnaires hurled stones from the Old City wall at Mrs. Jenny Habibi, 51, who was standing in front of her home in Mamilla Road yesterday morning. Mrs. Habibi was not injured.

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Social & Personal

President Ben-Zvi received the Deputy Civil Service Commissioner, Mr. I. Melamede, yesterday. The President also met the Ethiopian Bishop in Jerusalem, Abuna Philippus, who was accompanied by Dr. H. Vardi of the Ministry for Religious Affairs.

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Mr. Y. Sprinzak, the Knesset Speaker, yesterday opened the first part of a wide avenue linking Kiryat Eliezer with the Haifa Lower Town.

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Major M. Breault and Captain L. Barden, Canadian Army, arrived on Wednesday night from Amsterdam to join the Truce Supervision Organization in Jerusalem.

•

General P.E. de Bercheux, Deputy Commander of the Paris District, left yesterday after a ten-day visit.

•

Colonel Michael Kane, Military Attache to the U.S. Embassy, left yesterday for a week in Athens.

•

Mr. Morris Catchman, of Houston, Texas, the main investor of Paradise Ltd., has arrived for a two-week visit.

•

Mr. Kurt Labo, of K. Labo & Sons, Haifa, Chairman of the Society of Orthopaedic Technicians, has left for Europe with Mrs. Labo on a purchasing mission.

•

Dr. F.K. Pappe, Palafric Building, New Business Centre, Haifa, is to visit Germany shortly in connection with restitution claims.

•

The exhibition of paintings by Hanna Lerner at the Artists' House in Jerusalem will remain open on and until after Shavuot owing to the interest shown in the artist's work.

DAN DAM STUDY WINS ROM PRIZE

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The first Amiram Rom prize for technical achievement in the field of hydraulic engineering was given here today to Mr. Daniel Triffon, 27, a graduate of the technion.

The IL.250 prize is to be given annually, alternately for achievements in the arts and in technology. It was established by the parents of Amiram, a Technion student, who fell in the Negev in 1948.

Mr. Triffon won his prize for investigations on a hydraulic model of the Dan diversion dam, the waters of which are ultimately to be used for irrigating the Negev. The four months of work by the young engineer was the first of its kind in Israel. It proved experimentally that the diversion dam on the Dan River worked perfectly.

Habimah Displays 35 Years' Work

The 35th anniversary of the Habimah theatre company is to be marked by an exhibition of its achievements to be inaugurated today at the Habimah Hall, Tel Aviv. The exhibition will be open to the public for a month from tomorrow, between 11 a.m. and 1.30 p.m., and 4-6 p.m.

The exhibition will then go to Paris, for the Theatre Festival. It will be shown at the Sarah Bernhardt Theatre during Habimah's appearances there.

30 Rabbis Complete 'Community' Course

Thirty rabbis returned to their posts in small immigrant communities today after having attended a special two weeks course in Jerusalem sponsored by the Ministry for Religious Affairs. The rabbis, all of whom serve in Hapoel Hamizrahi settlements, studied Torah and community relations.

Speakers at the farewell dinner yesterday included the Mayor of Jerusalem, Mr. Y. Kariv, representatives of the Ministry for Religious Affairs and of Hapoel Hamizrahi.

Religious Services

Sabbath begins in Jerusalem at 6.50 p.m. today and ends at 7.23 p.m. tomorrow

Parshas: Naso (Bamidbar 4.21—7.89) Haftarah: Shoftim 13, 2 — 25

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue. Tonight: 6.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 6 a.m.; Minha, 12.45 & 6.30 p.m. Arvit, 7.30 p.m.

Sinai V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ahdut Yisrael Congregation, Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road. Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing. Sermon: Dr. Shmuel Hanson.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

Mount Zion Hotel Synagogue (Hebrew Montefiori Gr.): Tonight: 6.13 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 p.m. Minha, 12.30 p.m.; Arvit, 8.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael (by Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.;

Ihud Ahrot Kedoshot (of Sde Tevuha St.): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 & 9.15 a.m., Minha, 12.30 & 6.30 p.m.

Hurvat Shivtei Yisrael (Shivtei Yisrael St.): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.30 p.m. Tonight: 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.

HAIFA

Hatzhia Synagogue: Tonight: 6.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 6.45 p.m.; Arvit, 7.15 p.m.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

Sat. at 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.

ARMON: A Place in the Sun.
EDEN: Million Dollar Mermaid, also today at 3 p.m.
EDISON: One Minute to Zero; Oil Magnate.
ORLI: Rabbi Ben Ami to be announced.
ORION: The Book of Esther.
ONNA: So This Is Love.
ZION: The Golden Blade, today at 3 p.m.; Gentlemen Prefer Blondes.

Key Witnesses Ordered To Reappear in Greenwald Trial

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Dr. Israel Kastner, Mr. Yoel Brandt and Mr. Yoel Palgi, three key witnesses in the libel trial of Mr. M. Greenwald, who was yesterday termed a "psychopath" by Mr. Haim Cohen, the Attorney General, have been ordered to appear in the Jerusalem District Court today for additional cross-examination.

Mr. S. Tamir, counsel for Mr. Greenwald, said that he had recently found an article written by Mr. Palgi which he claimed proved conclusively that Dr. Kastner had personally surrendered the parachutists (Mr. Palgi and Perets Goldstein) to the Gestapo.

The article appeared in "Magen B'Seter" (Secret Defense), a volume now out of print, which was published by the Jewish Agency. The article in question, Mr. Tamir said, was approved by Mr. Reuven Shiloah, now Minister in Washington, and during the war active in the Jewish Agency's rescue attempts.

Palgi's Story

Parts of the article, read in Court, stated that Mr. Palgi, while in Budapest and in contact with Dr. Kastner, had decided that it would be best for all concerned if he surrendered to the Nazis.

Dr. Kastner accompanied him the morning following his decision, and the morning after, to Gestapo headquarters. Mr. Palgi wrote in the article that he was arrested in Mr. Yoel Brandt's apartment (Mr. Brandt had left some time before with Eichmann's "blood for goods" proposal) by a Gestapo official and an Hungarian counter-espionage agent (and not by the latter alone as he testified under oath in Court).

Dr. Kastner would be asked to confirm the veracity of several documents which Mr. Tamir said he had received recently from abroad. One of these documents, a statement under oath, was Dr. Kastner's testimony in the Nuremberg trials on behalf of Kurt Becher, a leading Nazi official.

Dr. Benjamin Halevi, District Court President, ordered the appearance of Mr. Brandt so that he could personally clear up some facts in his earlier testimony.

Mr. Greenwald is being tried for having libelled Dr. Kastner by stating in a newsletter that he had collaborated with the Nazis.

Professional Libeller

During the session, much of which was taken up by legal wrangling on the admissibility of evidence, Mr. Cohen asked leave to submit a Jerusalem court judgment, given ten years ago, to show that Mr. Greenwald was a "professional libeller."

"A man acting to uncover corruption" is a better definition for Mr. Greenwald's activities," Mr. Tamir countered.

"Mr. Greenwald is a psychopath, a sick man, who has always libelled," Mr. Cohen said.

This statement had already been made and retracted, in this Court by Mr. A. Toll (Deputy District Attorney), Mr. Tamir replied. He added that Mr. Cohen was not a doctor and therefore could not judge the mental state of Mr. Greenwald.

Mr. Cohen, however, repeated his statement, adding that the accused had suffered from this propensity to libel for the past 20 years.

The judgment was not admitted as evidence.

Earlier, Mr. Cohen had submitted several of Mr. Greenwald's newsletters which preceded Number 17 which gave rise to the present trial.

Dr. Andrew Silberfeld, Librarian at the Ministry of Justice, testified that the Ministry had received copies of these newsletters and that he, a former Hungarian, had read them and found them "strange, and interesting."

The proceedings were appreciably speeded yesterday with the appearance of a stenographic team which freed Judge Halevi from personally making a transcript of the hearings.

New Device Makes Surgery Safer

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — The Bureau of Standards today unveiled a new electronic monitor which will give a surgeon a second-by-second check on the condition of a patient on the operation table. The apparatus measures simultaneously and continuously the blood pressure, heart beat and respiration of the patient. Ordinarily, these readings are taken at intervals during an operation. A lapse of time in noting changes in the patient's condition sometimes leads to "unfortunate consequences," a medical team at today's demonstration said.

The device, called a physiological monitor, was developed by Saul R. Gilford and Herbert P. Broida of the Bureau Staff under sponsorship of the Veteran's Administration, the Offices of Air and Naval Research and the Atomic Energy Commission. Medical experts said it should "widen the margin of safety" within which a surgical team operates. It also will lessen the burden of the anesthesiologist, who keeps tabs on how the patient is responding to surgery.

MIZRAHI SECRETARY HURRIES BACK

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday — On his arrival from the U.S. by El Al this morning, Rabbi Y. Elinson, Secretary General of the World Mizrahi Union, said that he had curtailed his stay abroad "following libellous statements in the Press" about Mr. S. I. Rosenberg, Deputy Minister of Social Welfare.

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TODAY

JERUSALEM

★ Exhibitions:—
"Small Greek Sculpture, Oils and Charcoal drawings by Litvinovsky, Shavuot exhibition. Exhibit of the month: Historical scenes, 19th Century oil painting. Bezalel National Museum, 9-1. (Tomorrow: 10-1).
Exhibition of paintings by Hanna Lerner and Wilhelm Sebeshan. Artists' House, 10-1, (also tomorrow).
★ Ambassadors:—
Department of Antiquities. Special exhibition chalcolithic objects from Tell Abu-Matar, near Beersheba, Rahov Shlomo Hamalech. Open 9-1. (Tomorrow 10-1).
★ Tours—
Hebrew University conducted tour, new administration building, King George Ave., opposite Terra Santa, 10 a.m.
★ Library—
American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Marillac, 9-4. Saturday, 9-12, 2-4.
★ Film Shows—
Herut Hapoel, for workers and visitors, 11.30 a.m.
★ Recorded Music—
Terrace Music Rock: Brandenburg Concerto No. 1 in F with Boris Koutzevitsky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Y.M.C.A. Terrace. 6.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

★ Exhibitions—
Paintings 1953/54 by Melnady, Modern Graphic Art, Early Masters Art, 10-1 (also tomorrow).
Paintings of Moshe Mokadi. Mexican Art Museum, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
★ Recorded Music—
Mr Ephraim Gordeon on "Theatre in Problem," Community Singing, Beth Hapoalim (Gordon), 8.45 p.m.

HAIFA

★ Concert:—
World Festival of Music—Soviet Chamber Music Concert—"Pear" —8.30 p.m.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

★ Recorded Music:—
Recorded Music Hour: Hindemith: Quartet No. 4 with the "Fine Arts Quartet." Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 11 a.m.

TEL AVIV

★ Theatres:—
"The New Account," Chamber Theatre, 7 and 9.30 p.m.
★ Entertainment:—
Concert at Noga Cafe, from 1 p.m. to 12 midnight.
Dance and time at the Cocktail Bar.

HAIFA

★ Exhibitions:—
Exhibition of Paintings by S. Holzmann, A. Lubin, E. Meyerovits, I. Paldi — Haifa Art Gallery Ltd. 44 Rehov Herzl — 10-1, 5—8.
Exhibition of water colours, gouache and wood cuts by Bezer, Ratisky, Meirovitsch, Pins, Kantel—"Tracyia" Art Gallery, 4 Reh. Baerwald, (opp. Eden Hotel) —10-1, 4-7.
★ Entertainment:—
Redler's Ice Revue at "Bet Dor" Hall, at 6.15 and 8.15 p.m.

KIRYAT HAYIM

★ Theatres:—
"Behind the Scenes," Chamber Theatre, 8 p.m.

RAMAT GAN

★ Theatres:—
Do-Re-Mi, "Victoria and Her Hussar," Rama Hall, 8.30 p.m.

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REWARD.

Press Review:

Full Backing For Leaving Meeting

In view of the over more accentuated anti-Israel line of the Truce Supervision Organization, Israel must re-examine herself whether she can still take part in the regime of the mixed armistice commissions, "Haboker" (General Zionist) says commenting on what happened at the Wednesday meeting of the Israel-Syrian MAC. Israel deeply respects the authority of the U.N. and of its representatives here, but this is one more reason for us not to condone such flagrant violations of our armistice agreement rights.

"Zmanim" (Progressive) approves of Israel's (apparently temporary) withdrawal from the Commission, since General Bennike himself had twice rejected the Syrian demand to put an incident that had taken place in the demilitarised zone on the MAC agenda, and only later, for some unknown reason, yielded to Syrian pressure. The paper expresses the hope that Israel's secession may serve as a warning to the T.S.O. to keep clear of such impositions upon its authority.

In view of the open hostility of the T.S.O. personnel, "Herut" reiterates its demand to cancel recognition of the Mixed Armistice Commissions altogether, and to assert Israel's sovereignty over the demilitarized zones by accomplished facts. The paper fears that the latest intervention of the MAC inside Israel may become a precedent to UN interference in the affairs of the Arab minority in general.

New Fortnightly

"LaMerhav" ("Towards Wider Horizons"), the new fortnightly of the "LaAhdut Avodah," minority faction of Mapam, made its first appearance on the newsstalls yesterday despite stern warnings by the party majority. It was widely advertised in the Hebrew Press, but significantly not in "Al Hamishmar," the official party paper. The fortnightly professes loyalty to Mapam, but points out that the special views of the group are being stifled systematically in "Al Hamishmar." Mr. Y. Tabenkin of Ein Hasod, the veteran leader of the faction, contributes an article (which had been suppressed by "Al Hamishmar"), urging the constitution of the whole of Eretz Yisrael as a Jewish State, and rejecting bi-nationalism and the principle of Arab membership in Mapam advocated by the Hashomer Hatzair majority.

"Al Hamishmar" calls on the Histadrut to take decisive steps to re-instate the workers who were dismissed from their work at the Zikhron Ya'acov wine distillery for smoking on the Sabbath.

"Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi Union) says that the strike against unhealthy sanitary conditions at the Jerusalem Beit Kashalesson school was engineered by the municipal left-wing opposition in order to embarrass the (Mizrahi) Mayor. The paper asserts that the Ministry of Education, which gave a special allocation for completing that school building, discriminates against religious school buildings in much worse condition.

Public Enquiry

"Ha'aretz" (Independent) urges the enquiry committee to hold public hearings on the death of Amos Tiven and demands criminal proceedings against those responsible for the fatal hike of this 16-year-old boy.

"Davar" (Histadrut) deals with the Education Minister's scheme to foster the Hebrew language, "Omer" (Histadrut) with the plight of Safad, and "Hamodia" (Agudat Yisrael) with the problem of unemployment, while "Kol Ha'am" (Communist) sees an anti-Semitic trend in the Oppenheimer case in the U.S.

Eilat Plaster Can Replace Cement

The development of Israel's Red Sea coast has suffered considerably in the past from the high price of building materials. In view of the high haulage costs, the Army Engineering Corps started looking for raw materials available on the spot. Their search led to the discovery of deposits of dry plaster, a compound hitherto little known in the country, which can be used in the place of cement.

Unlike ordinary plaster, which hardens in a few minutes, dry plaster resembles cement in that it hardens slowly and, in combination with other materials, can be used for the manufacture of bricks and tiles.

A ton of dry plaster produced under the most primitive conditions costs only about IL.35 and it is hoped to reduce the cost to IL.15 through more efficient production methods. This compares with IL.100 charged for a ton of cement at Eilat. For experimental purposes, a factory has been set up which produces up to eight tons daily with the labour of three workers.

SCHOOL CHILDREN in Israel have collected IL.200 for the rebuilding of schools in the Ionian Island of Ithaca damaged in last year's earthquake. In addition, letters of friendship, stamps and flowers were sent. Collections were carried out on a world-wide basis by UNESCO.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES TODAY

JERUSALEM: Batish, 3 Strauss, 2911. Lewin, Julian's Way, 4856. TEL AVIV: Abramski, 25 Allenby, 3534. Ben Yehuda, 143 Ben Yehuda, 28838. Hyam, 23 Nagdud Ha'ivri, 62366. Frankel, 28 King George, 3721. Siva, Hatikva Qr., 67402. JAFFA: Al Kamal, 65 Rehov 4, 62961. BAMAT GAN: Lifshitz, 19 Herzl. GIVATAYIM: Mamaluke, Borochov Qr. HOLON: Tikva, Streuma Square. BNEI BRAK: Hirshbein, Rehov Roshi.

HAIFA: Herzfeld, 61 Hehalutz, 2577. New British, 47 Jaffa, 4724. KIRYAT BIALIK: Bialik, 7230.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Mayer, near Hapod. 4192. Beit Israel, Beit Israel Qr., 3381.

TEL AVIV: Melchett, 90 Shenkin, 8502. Merkaz Hatzafon, 200 Ben Yehuda, 22922. Reithlatt, 19 Nahlat Binyamin. Shore, King George-Dizengoff, 22962. Hitzjevics, 23 Hayarkon, 3566. Hatikva, Hatikva Qr., 67404. JAFFA: Briut, 6 Rehov 4, 62933. TEL AVIV after 7 p.m.: Kolberg, 28 Allenby, 2396. Ahva, 165 Dizengoff, 34717. Gruenberg, 46 King George, 62942. Ahad Ha'am, 61 Ahad Ha'am, 2851. Hatikva Qr., 67404. JAFFA: after 7 p.m.: Galanica, 19 Rehov 4, 62933. RAMAT GAN: Aliya, 2 Yahalom. GIVAT RAMBAM: Rambam. HOLON: Briut, 104 Sokoloff. BNEI BRAK: Hirshpein, Rehov Rashi.

HAIFA: Schmidt, 45 Herzl, 4041. International, 59 Atzmaut, 2397. KIRYAT BIALIK: Bialik, 7230. MT. CARMEL: Carmel, 133 Tzrobier, 4718.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. M. Horn, 20 King George, 3746. Dr. L. Romanoff, 11 Ariosoroff, 61217. Dr. F. Dreifus, 3 Bartanura, 61470.

TEL AVIV: Dr. M. Shaban, 1 Syrkin, 28542. Dr. N. L. Sacher, 185 Dizengoff, 26953. JAFFA: Dr. Weinberg, 4 Rehov 68. Dr. Alcalai, 65 Rehov 4.

HAIFA: Dr. A. Cashai, 34 Pevzner, 2666. Dr. N. Landau, 4 Mahanayim, 6822.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. B. Bartfeld, 28 Usishkin, 2576. Dr. L. Romanoff, 11 Ariosoroff, 61217. Dr. Y. Shore, 26 Rashi.

TEL AVIV & JAFFA: As today.

HAIFA: Dr. H. Sherman, 3 Hanavi'im, 3434. Dr. N. Landau, 4 Mahanayim, 6822. Dr. S. Hampel, 104 Jaffa, 66228.

THE WHOLE NATION
Will Dance
IN HAIFA
TOMORROW

MOSCOW CLAIMS SEVEN RECORDS

MOSCOW (UP). — The publication "Soviet Sport" recently claimed one new world swimming record and six new world motorcycle records for Russian athletes.

The publication said that Bandel Edasi, of the Dynamo sport society, set a new mark in the 4x100 metres individual medley when he was timed in 5:26.5, bettering the existing record held by O. Andsberg, of Sweden, by 4.5 seconds. Edasi's lap times were butterfly 1:13; backstroke 1:25.5; breast stroke 1:32.5; free style 1:15.5.

The motorcycle records claimed were: A. Wenkov, 250 cc, 10 kilometres flying standing start, 129.529 k.p.h.; V. Simonov, 750 cc with sidecar, five kilometres, flying start, 118.668 k.p.h.; 10 kilometres standing start, 101.320 k.p.h.; E. Brunsik, 500 cc with sidecar, 5 km flying start 107.732 k.p.h.; N. Shumilkin, 350 cc with sidecar, 10 km, 102.642 k.p.h., and 50 km at 118.660 k.p.h.

Never Say Die Wins 175th Epsom Derby

EPSOM DOWNS, Thursday — Never Say Die, an outsider owned by the American, Mr. Robert Clark, won the 175th Epsom Derby yesterday before a huge crowd that included Queen Elizabeth and Sir Winston Churchill.

Arabian Nights beat Darius for second place in a photo finish. The winner was a 33 to 1 shot, and won by two lengths. *(UP, Reuter)*

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What Happened to the Jews of Rumania

Secret Trials Device to Isolate Quarter Million

FOUR years ago, about 150 Jews of prominence in the communal life of Rumanian Jewry vanished from amidst their families and communities. Only recently has the world received news of their fate. After languishing in Rumanian jails, some of them were brought before secret tribunals to hear sentences imposed on them ranging from three months to life imprisonment.

In these trials, the defendants were informed that their penalties were the price they had to pay for a miscellaneous assortment of crimes: Zionist activities and propaganda, efforts to assist in illegal emigration from Rumania, contacts with the Israel Legation, communication with the World Jewish Congress and Zionist organizations in foreign countries, and distribution of funds supplied by the Israel Legation in Bucharest.

At the outbreak of World War II, there were about 780,000 Jews in Rumania. Despite Rumania's shameless anti-Semitic policy between the two wars, the Jews of Rumania somehow clung to the hope that better days would come. These hopes were shattered when Antonescu gained control. This puppet regime looked to the Third Reich for its political and spiritual guidance and eagerly cooperated with the Nazis in applying to Rumanian Jewry the whole complex of Nazi laws aimed at the total annihilation of the Jewish people.

I.e to a combination of circumstances, however, liquidation of Rumanian Jewry proceeded more slowly than in other countries under Nazi domination, with the result that slightly less than half survived the war. Thus, Rumanian Jewry — numbering between 380,000 and 420,000 — emerged at the end of hostilities as the largest Jewish community on the European continent with the exception of the Soviet Union.

AFTER WORLD WAR II

THE war ended in Rumania in 1944. Many Jews there felt that it was possible for them to rehabilitate their lives in their accustomed surroundings. Fifty thousand of the 51,000 Jewish survivors of Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina (parts of prewar Rumania ceded to the Soviet Union) opted for Rumanian citizenship, when given the choice in 1945.

After the end of hostilities, the optimism of Rumanian Jewry seemed justified. A royal decree of 31st August 1944 placed Jews on an equal political footing with all other citizens. A new nationality law recognized the Jews of Rumania as a separate nationality, and in 1945, there was some restitution of property of which the Jews were deprived by confiscatory measures adopted by the former regime. Moreover, the economic situation appeared promising.

Not all Jews shared the hope of re-establishing themselves in Rumania. Many, haunted by the bitter memories associated with the fate suffered by the 350,000 Jews who had lost their lives during Rumania's active partnership with Hitler Germany, had lost faith in the Rumanian people and were determined to make a complete break with their past. Those who returned from the concentration camps completely destitute and had met with frustration in early attempts to gain an economic foothold also looked for other possibilities.

The irrepressible desire on the part of a substantial fraction of Rumanian Jewry to make new beginnings elsewhere can best be gauged by the fact that despite increasing difficulties attending emigration, about 175,000 Jews left Rumania in the postwar period. Of these, the overwhelming majority — about 130,000 — found new life in Israel. The remainder secured refuge in Western Europe, principally in France.

JEWISH COMMUNITY LIFE

THE Jews who cast their lot with Rumania lost no time in laying the foundations for the reconstruction of Jewish communal life. As early as October 13, 1944, the first Conference of Jewish Communities in Rumania was held. Religious life soon began to reassert itself in the re-establishment of hundreds of synagogues; Jewish schools, libraries and two Yiddish theatres (in Bucharest and in Jassy) were organized or re-created; 16 weeklies appeared, and the traditional Jewish consideration for social needs found its expression in the restoration of a network of hospitals, orphanages and homes for the aged. A dynamic Zionist movement, embracing virtually the whole of Rumanian Jewry, and numbering in its component parties and youth organizations no less than 108,000 members, was reactivated.

Parallel with the revival of Jewish life in Rumania, a process common to all countries occupied by the advancing Soviet armies gained strength, also in Rumania. The gradual integration of the country into the Communist system manifested itself in every facet of the political and social life. Insofar as the Jewish community was concerned, the process was reflected in the attempt on the part of the Jewish Democratic Committee (a Communist-oriented organization founded in September 1945) to gain complete control over it. The Committee sought to achieve this end by infringing upon the rights and activities of organized Jewish groups which represented the vast majority of Rumanian Jewry.

Rumania emerged from the general elections of March 28, 1948, as a full-fledged State with a single party system. The same year, the Communist Party adopted a caustically-worded resolution against Zionism. This precipitous reversal in official policy towards Zionism was accompanied by a campaign of violent anti-Zionist propaganda. Other assaults on Jewish organized life followed. Thus, the charitable institutions as well as the schools which had been restored with substantial Jewish help from abroad, were nationalized.

LIQUIDATION STARTS

THE Rumanian Jewish organizations were not able to withstand this pressure for long. First, the Union of Rumanian Jews, traditional stronghold of Rumanian Jewry, then the Jewish Party, and finally, the Zionist Organization of Rumania, decided to dissolve. The Zionist Organization bowed out of existence on December 22, 1948. The training camps for prospective young settlers in Israel clung on to life for a few additional months. On March 8, 1949, the Hakhshara camps also saw their end. Only a disintegrating religious life remained.

Official Rumanian sources claim that hundreds of synagogues are at present open in Rumania and that Rumanian Jewry is served by more than 100 rabbis. But other sources indicate that the number of Jewish spiritual leaders in the entire country has shrunk to 25. The gradual liquidation of organized Jewish life was the prelude to the final blow in the shape of the imprisonment and trial of the leaders of Rumanian Jewry.

Some time in 1950, over 150 leaders of Jewish life in Rumania were arrested. Despite all efforts from abroad to learn the nature of the accusations against them or to secure their release, the fate of the prisoners remained a secret until the veil of secrecy was first dropped by the authorities in 1953. A trial of six leaders of the former Zionist Revisionist Party in Rumania was held and the sentences were announced. The men tried and convicted, all members of the former Zionist Revisionist Party in Rumania, were E. Kenner, Solomon Shlomovitzer, Pesach Schindler, Jancu Tabacaru, A. Herzovits and Jean Cornateanu. They received sentences ranging from 15 to 18 years' imprisonment.

A second trial was held in November, 1953, against two prominent leaders of the Rumanian Section of the World Jewish Congress: Josef A. Litteanu and Mrs. Suzanne Benvenisti. They were sentenced to 15 and 20 years in prison respectively.

SECRET TRIALS

AFTER a lull of a few months secret trials were started in March, 1954 against more than 100 Zionist leaders. The free world has learned of only three of these trials.

The first secret trial against leaders of the Zionist movement in Rumania included A.L. Zissu, the courageous leader during the Nazi occupation and former head of the Jewish Party as well as of the Zionist Organization of Rumania; Dr. Misha Benvenisti, former President of the Zionist Organization and Josef Cohn, former chairman of the Rumanian Section of the World Jewish Congress. These three defendants were all sentenced to life imprisonment. At the same trial, three other defendants, drawing prison sentences of 25 years, were: Mrs. Nelli Zissu, former secretary of the Rumanian Committee of OSE; Moshe Weiss, a leader of Zionist youth, and Mishu Moshkowits, a journalist and former employee of the Israel Legation in Bucharest.

The second secret trial was directed against 23 members of Hashomer Hatzair and is distinguished by the courageous statement which the principal defendant, Abir Mark, made before the court. He said that the aim of his organization was to help the State of Israel and to further the ingathering of the exiles there, and charged that the Rumanian regime considered these aspirations criminal. "For this reason," he exclaimed, "you have imprisoned dozens of my Zionist friends and colleagues and have tortured and killed in prison many of our comrades. These crimes will never be forgotten."

The third secret trial just concluded involved 49 Zionist leaders, among them six women. The best-known among the prominent among them are Dr. Conrad Jacob, a former deputy chairman of the World Federation of General Zionists who, according to some reports received, has meanwhile died; Dr. Bernard Rohrlich, a former president of the Zionist Federation of Rumania; Leon Rozez, former chairman of the Jewish National Fund and other Jewish institutions in Rumania; Dr. Theodor Lowenstein, well-known philosopher and Jewish historian; and Dan Iskarus, former chairman of the Labour Party "Poale Zion." Further reports indicate that other trials against Zionist leaders are at present conducted in provincial towns, in contrast to the preceding trials which took place in the capital city of Bucharest.

In addition to these five trials (three of them secret) there are reports of sentences pronounced in Bucharest on September 14, 1953 against 19 defendants from the ranks of the Zionist leadership in Rumania. Terms of imprisonment ranged from 5 to 12 years. The accused are said to have included A. Argintaru, Leon Winshtein, S. Larimer, Isaac Permo, Jacob Rosenblatt and Lotha Grossman. Three other Jewish leaders, Stephan Kraus, Ludovic Gardos and Moshe Weissberg, were sentenced at the end of 1953 to various imprisonment terms. At this trial three co-defendants were acquitted. The Chief Rabbi of Arad, Dr. Mikios Feinfeld, reputed to have served as government-appointed member of the National Board for Jewish Religion, was arrested in December 1953. Non-verified reports speak of the arrest of another 200 Jews in the second half of 1953.

CHARGES IN PERSPECTIVE

FOR a true perspective of the trials, it is essential to bear in mind that when the defendants were engaged in Zionist activities and in maintaining contacts with Jewish communities abroad, they were engaged in conduct which was unequivocally legal and had the expressed or tacit approval of the Rumanian Government. At the end of 1945, a declaration of the Minister of Interior reaffirmed the legality of Zionism, stating that the Zionist movement was "a legally constituted body enjoying the same rights as all other groups."

This is no less true of relations which Rumanian Jewry rapidly re-established with fellow Jews abroad, when Rumania emerged from the darkness of the Hitler period. At the end of November, 1944, only a few weeks after the first Conference of Jewish Communities in Rumania was convened, the Rumanian section of the World Jewish Conference held a conference. This conference, attended by 60 delegates from all part. of the country, with the knowledge and sanction of the Rumanian authorities, was the clearest manifestation on the part of Rumanian Jewry that it regarded itself spiritually linked with the Jewish communities throughout the world.

From that date until March 1949 (when it was closed under Government pressure) the Rumanian Section of the World Jewish Congress was one of the most active constituents of the World Jewish Congress. Representatives of all political parties participated in its activities. As late as the summer of 1948, at the Second Plenary Assembly of the World Jewish Congress in Montreux, Rumanian Jewry was represented by 11 delegates, including not only the chairman of the Rumanian Section, Dr. M. Benvenisti (who later was to draw a sentence of life imprisonment), but also the Chief Rabbi of Rumania, Dr. Rosen, and three members of the Rumanian Parliament (by that time a Communist body) namely, Bercu Feldman, S. Leibovici and E. Manolescu.

The pro-Zionist orientation of the World Jewish Congress and its constituent bodies is common knowledge and was certainly known to the Rumanian authorities. Among the resolutions unanimously approved by the Second Plenary Assembly was one expressing the unequivocal support of Israel on the part of the World Jewish Congress. The Rumanian delegates to the Assembly, with the knowledge and consent of the Government, participated in the adoption of this resolution.

FACADE for OBLITERATION?

A MERE recital of these facts exposes the hollowness of the charges against the leaders of Rumanian Jewry. There is no evidence that any of the defendants committed any act hostile to Rumania or in violation of its laws. Conduct which is legal when performed cannot become an offence by the mere passing of time. The ex-post facto character of the charges against the leaders of Rumanian Jewry is repugnant to every system of law based on rational principles of justice.

The trials of leaders of Rumanian Jewry thus seem a mere facade, designed to conceal the real aim of the authorities, which is to obliterate the last vestiges of the spiritual autonomy of the Jewish community and to sever all contacts between the Jews in Rumania and their fellows in other parts of the world.

The implications of the precipitous arrests, sham trials and harsh sentences are such as to strike terror in the heart of the individual Jew in Rumania and to stress the sad plight of Rumanian Jewry as a spiritual entity. If the persons convicted are guilty of crimes, every Jew in Rumania at any time identified with either the Zionist movement, the World Jewish Congress or any other Jewish organization abroad — and virtually every Jew had such connections — must live in daily fear of sharing personally the fate of his leaders.

The trials strike at the very roots of the one East European community which, though exposed to the Hitler tyranny, miraculously managed to survive in numbers large enough to offer some promise of revival. Having outlived the terror of the Nazi ordeal, this hapless Jewish community now finds itself robbed of its leadership.

The Jewish people will not accept the decisions of the Rumanian authorities which, in effect, spell the valedictory for Rumanian Jewry. And because the decisions are both savage and indecent, the civilized world must not accept them. *(WJC)*

Letter from Paris

French Want Peace at Any Price

By SEFEV LAQUEUR

PARIS. —

ACCORDING to a limerick attributed last week to a British delegate in Geneva:

The Noble Marquess of Reading
Asked, Where in this conference
heading?
Vietnam and Vietminh
Are living in sin,
But we doubt there will soon be
a wedding.

As things are now, the wedding seems to become an ever more distant affair, and the conference is surely heading nowhere. The French want peace at almost any price, but know they cannot get it for the very reason that the other side believes them ripe for capitulation soon anyway. Even in Korea, where a military stalemate preceded the armistice, the talks lasted for more than a year.

The Russians and Chinese have made all necessary preparations for the Geneva conference to go on indefinitely and in due time, perhaps, become some alternative U.N. Such a new permanent institution would have to a) continue without interruption and b.) bring no results. In case the British should show signs of fatigue, a new demonstration of Eastern good will would be made, nothing tangible to be sure, but enough to give fresh encouragement to that section of public opinion in the West which believes that Russia and China want peace in the Far East. And so it may go on for many months unless a military catastrophe should meanwhile overcome France in Indo-China.

The cartoon in "Punch" last week, showing the British Foreign Secretary with the famous Munich umbrella, has had wide repercussions, and even Conservatives have dissociated themselves from Malcolm Muggeridge, the editor. Some pointed out that "Punch" is no longer the national institution it used to be in the days of Partridge.

The cartoon was not in good taste, but it touched a very real issue, a state of mind perhaps.

Eden by "Punch"

And although the comparison between Anthony Eden and Neville Chamberlain was certainly unfair, the historical problem of when, how and where (and if at all) to resist a movement which aspires to dominate the world certainly still exists. Where should a stand be made? Would further retreats serve the cause of peace, or would they, on the contrary, increase the danger of war? Would more retreats create an easier situation for the West, politically as well as militarily, or would they increase the risks even further? These are very real questions, which are asked in all Western capitals just as they were asked, *mutatis mutandis*, in 1937-39.

Cardinal Spellman has made a none too tactful appearance in Paris praising the French stand at Dien Bien Phu and comparing it with the heroic exploits of Roland against the infidels. The fellow-travelling press in Paris was not slow to add: for us, *pesta Dei per Francos* and for them "business as usual." This definition, too, of American foreign policy is highly unfair; but Washington's indecision, the policy of talking big and moving slowly has had highly unfortunate results throughout Western Europe.

Danger of Indecision

Unofficially, the Quai d'Orsay repeats time and again that it expects Washington at least to make up its mind. Either it should give France the help she asks in Indo-China or it ought to announce that it is not able or willing to do so and that France has to draw the obvious conclusions. So far, Washington has taken no decision, and one need not be a prophet to predict that this cannot go on for many more days. Allied policy will be brought into line again only under further pressure, and another military defeat may be needed to restore full unity.

With all the diplomatic luncheon speeches here on the occasion of 50 years of the *Entente Cordiale*, it is not forgotten that it took Dunkirk to bring about the most far-reaching proposal for Anglo-French unity hitherto. This time, should the West again prefer to wait so long, it may very well be too late for Europe.

Ptolemys' Baths Excavated

CAIRO. —

A VAST submarine temple of red granite, a smaller temple decorated with swastikas and two dozen luxurious private baths buried in Mediterranean sand dunes were uncovered this week at Canopus. The place was a pleasure resort of Egypt's Greco-Roman kings and nobles and once rivaled Pompeii in dissoluteness.

Canopus, on the shore about 25 kms. east of Alexandria, reached its heyday under the Ptolemys about 300 B.C.E. but continued to be a popular haunt of Romans after the conquest by Augustus in 30 B.C.E.

The town is believed to have been built originally by the Spartans. It is said to have been named for Canopus who, according to Greek mythology, was a steersman for Menelaus and died in Africa on the return from Troy.

Levelling of the dunes for an artillery range with seaward targets led to the discovery of the smaller temple, built of limestone, and the baths surrounding it.

Submarine Temple

The submarine temple is 30 metres from the present shore and lies under sand and water. Believed submerged by an ancient earthquake, its uppermost parts are covered by two feet of water. On the shoreward side is a swimming pool estimated to be 800 square metres in area. The pool, constructed so that the bathers were screened from the land and sea, was fed by sea water that flowed through holes in the wall.

A red granite foot, a metre long, apparently a fragment of a statue, was found at the site. A four-square statue of a king and queen was found at the smaller temple. The queen has her arm around the king's shoulders and is carrying an ankh, a Pharaonic symbol of life.

Both temples were built by Greco-Romans in imitation of ancient Egyptian architectural style.

Canopus was at the eastern terminal of the canal from the Canopic branch of the Nile that entered the sea near Alexandria. Contemporary poets have described the arrival of nobles from Mariut and Alexandria for week-end revels aboard canopied barges laden with flowers and carrying dancers and musicians. The Canopic branch of the Nile and the canal have long since been filled with delta silt.

SHIPS OF DEATH

Dr. Kamel el Wallakh, Egyptian director of excavations in the Pyramids area, accidentally discovered some 5,000-year-old "Ships of Death," apparently prepared for the heavenly voyage of King Cheops, in a strongly incensed limestone enclosure on the south side of the Great Pyramid last week.

When labourers removed one block in the enclosure, there immediately arose a strong smell of incense musk. The doctor jumped in and found piles of funeral furniture from the period of King Cheops in the ships, which are 50 metres long and six metres deep. "It was like walking into a cathedral with the smell of a garden in bloom in mid-spring," the doctor said.

Bringing in the Harvest

By NEHEMIA MEYERS

THE Negev is a fickle mistress and she has not always given her cultivators what they worked so hard to achieve. This year, however, fields of barley and wheat sweep into the horizon and there is a bountiful harvest both for the Negev settlers themselves and for the Northerners who made the long trek to cultivate land in the South. So it is that, in these weeks, the fields are filled with big combines — Massey-Harris red, Allis Chalmers orange, or Oliver green. Riding these combines, goggled like Hollywood Marsmen, and coated with thick overalls of dust, are the harvesters—descendants of the ancient Israelites, whose scythes have been broadened and given four cylinders.

The day begins early for the harvester. As soon as there is light in the morning sky, he is out checking the combine. On the Massey-Harris there are over 40 fittings to be greased, innumerable belts to be checked and adjusted, and a myriad of small details to be put in order. After the machine itself is ready, a trip must be made to pick up the burlap bags that hold the grain and the cord that makes the sacks secure. There is also need for food and water for the long day ahead, and perhaps extra gasoline or kerosene for the hungry engine. When all is ready, the machine rumbles out of the yard and heads for the fields.

Rhythm of Work

Once the cutting begins, the harvesters work quickly, expertly and without pause. One man guides the combine across the field while his partner ties the sacks of grain and drops them through a chute onto the ground. The yield is high this year, and there is little time for the sacker as he removes one bag and slips another in its place. Close door one — open door two — remove and tie bag one — replace bag one — close door two — open door one — remove and tie bag two — replace bag two. Faster and faster mounts the rhythm of the work as sack after sack slides through the chute.

The machine suddenly coughs and comes to an abrupt halt. The driver climbs down from his perch to search among the chains and belts for the cause of the stoppage. In the meantime, his partner takes advantage of the lull to rearrange the sacks, cut new length of string, and gather in the grain that failed to fall into the open bags. The driver requests and is handed a screwdriver, a wrench, and then another wrench. Finally, the cause is discovered, corrected, and the machine moves again.

The average yield of barley in the Negev is some 100 kilograms to a dunam, but where proper care was given to fertilizers and crop rotation, the results are much closer to 150. Though the yield in Emek Jezreel is twice that of the Negev, it should be remembered that the rainfall is over three times as heavy. Veteran settlers in Israel's southland claim that their soil is good, and, given the water it needs, will produce as much, or more than any other area in Israel.

After the harvesters have worked from five to six hours, they stop their combine by a row of trees or a half-destroyed Arab house and eat lunch. The people in the kitchen appreciate the job they are doing and they have provided them with a hearty meal. Though most of the settlement members very seldom see meat, the workers on the combines are well fed. The food is devoured quickly, a cigarette smoked, and the routine begins again.

The dust comes in everywhere, and towards the middle of the afternoon both harvesters are convinced that they will never be clean again. The sun burns into the skin and the slight wind only serves to intensify the feeling that they are being boiled in a large, flat, brown pressure cooker. But the unpleasantness passes away as the sacker marks his total in chalk on the side of the machine. Over 200 sacks filled and the day is not yet over. Only when it is almost dark does the driver point the machine toward the settlement.

Lorries gather the sacks the same day, since, with nightfall, marauders are about, and they might decide to take a few sacks home with them. But the harvesters think no more of grain or sacks or, for that matter, of marauders. They park the Massey-Harris, turn off the motor, and rush to the shower house.

The wives complain that they don't see their husbands and the children often wonder where daddy has disappeared. But the wives and somehow even the children know that this is a big year for them.

What's New

By DAHN BEN AMOTZ

SUMMER has finally arrived, bringing with it its usual retinue of *khamsin*, locusts, flies and ants. In the evening, we open our windows, and early in the morning we close them, pull the curtains and shut the shutters so that the East Wind won't waft into our room the smell of *tabun* and *kebab* from Jordan. Several times a day we turn out the lights and go down into the street to see whether the *khamsin* has broken its spine — *inshallah* — so that we can open a window and air the room.

The magnificent locust, which few of us want to see as a symbol, has again settled down to work in the fields of the Negev. We read in the paper about clouds of locusts around Halutza and Gvulot and about squads of people who are trying to fight them with fire, poison, sacks and curses. We heard that the Army had extended its powerful hand to the defenders in this battle, and we suddenly saw the horizons filled with peace and an Army which studied ways of waging war against the real enemies of humanity — floods, fires, earthquakes, diseases, droughts and locusts.

We could write a whole book about flies and several chapters about their relatives, the mosquitoes. Every year, a new weapon is added to our anti-fly armoury. We have Flit and DDT and Shelltox and Arbasol 446 and Zehu and fly-paper and swatters, and still at noon we are forced to sleep under a net. There is a new American product on the market this year called Selbert Magic Fly Killer. Copyrighted U.S. Pat. Office Nov. 4th 1913. It's a shallow round tin with five wicks, and if you keep it filled with water it will give off arsenic vapours which are supposed to kill flies for a whole season.

We did not buy Mr. H. E. Selbert's product because of the following note which we found printed on it: "Antidote: Should this poison be taken by mistake give whites of raw eggs and luke-warm water or drinks of warm water and mustard. Induce vomiting by tickling throat with finger or feather. Send for a physician at once!"

We haven't yet solved the problem of ants. They continue coming in single-filed caravans to attack our bread crumbs, sugar, jam, soup bones, etc. It seems that they like everything except perhaps Latif cigarettes, but then Latif cigarettes aren't our favourites either. We bought a talcum product called Antex this year. The instructions for using this poison are very complicated. It says on the little bottle: "For meat-loving ants (cheese, fish, etc.) put some Antex on their favourite food. For sugar-loving ants (honey, jam, etc.) put Antex on the ants' route. The ants will carry the poison with them and all the inhabitants of the ant hill will be exterminated."

We spent a month or so experimenting, but we still don't know which type of foods our

gourmet ants really prefer. It is too early to come to any definite conclusions, but it appears that our ants like to start off with meat and finish up with a sweet, which seems to us natural enough. One thing we can say positively: our ants, but all of them without exception, just love Antex.

Drivers' Delight

OVERHEARD in a garage. "What's wrong with your motor?" "Well, it pulls all right, but something is wrong with it. It's not joyous any more"

Gods' Nectar

NO prefaces this time. Too much material and not enough space. Straight to the point: Dr. Oschinsky, general manager of the Rishon Winery, born in Rishon, silver-haired, flabra pronunciation, light suit, brown tie, trim moustache, citrus and vine agronomist. At home, two daughters, one wife and a nice collection of white Hoc and red Pommard. Traffic lights outside his office door. Red — the manager is busy; green — you may come in. Plenty of traffic.

In the office: a glass-topped desk and red and yellow upholstered chairs. Yellow — you may sit down; red — don't. Behind the desk Dr. O. looks through a pile of mail. On the desk two telephones, some flies, an ashtray, sweetpeas in a wine glass, a copper plate with symbol of the cellars (Moses' spies carrying a huge bunch of grapes on a staff), and a bottle of local champagne. Baron Rothschild sits in a chair in a picture on the wall and a little lower a photograph of Jack Shapira, the former general manager.

Next to the office a small room with a large stained-glass window, some low chairs and, in a niche of ceramic bricks, a sink and faucet. From the faucet, believe it or not, comes simple water. "Shalom, Schweigenbaum," said the general manager to a big man who entered the office. "I was thinking about you this morning. This Schweigenbaum, I said to myself, will not finish the electric installation in time because I forgot to send him wine for the holidays. Ah? Well, I have no time to speak to you now. I'm busy."

He was busy telling us some interesting facts. Did you know, for instance, that except for the Moslem states, we are the most backward country when it comes to drinking wine? The Frenchman, who marches at the head of the Bacchus cavalcade, drinks 150 litres of wine per annum. The Italian, who is just at his heels, guzzles 100 litres each year. At the end of the merry parade staggers the poor Israeli who drinks only three-and-a-half litres a year. We repeat three-and-one-half. Isn't it a shame? A nation which soaked with wine each page of its famous Bible, a nation which for hundreds of years sang with joyous voices the wonderful Spanish-period wine songs.

Three-and-a-half litres. Ha! Did you know that when the State was established there were 15,000 dunams of wine grapes, 90 per cent of which belonged to the Wine Growers' Association and that since then 15,000 dunams more have been added? Did you know that this area could be increased five-fold and that the vineyard could reascend the throne it once occupied if you would drink wine not only at weddings and *britz* but also, in small non-intoxicating amounts, with meals? You didn't know? Well, now you do. Then drink and don't say no one told you.

We aren't talking about spirits. All we are talking about is wine. If our Government had some imagination, it would relax and take a drink of wine now and then. Instead it takes 25 piastres on every bottle of Medoc and 40 on each Chateau Montagne. A bottle of cognac brings in IL.1.900 in taxes, but that's perfectly all right with us. There's no sense in getting drunk. We are only talking about wine, the nectar of the gods.

"In my opinion," said Dr. Oschinsky, "the Israel public doesn't realise well enough the pleasure to be derived from drinking wine. They have the erroneous impression that wine and alcohol are the same, and they think that a man who drinks wine must be an alcoholic. Nonsense! Doctors throughout the ages have realised how healthy it can be to drink wine in sensible amounts. Wine is especially helpful for people who suffer from heart diseases, high blood pressure, fatigue and bad moods.

Our public is completely ignorant in this field. The only wines they'll drink are those horrible sweet ones. I don't say that sweet wine is bad. A small glass as an aperitif is very nice, but few people know that the best wines we have here are the table wines. There is nothing nicer than a glass of chilled white Pummeraux, Hoc or Chateau Montagne with a fish meal, and nothing better than a glass of red Adom Attic, Chateau Windsor or Medoc, at room temperature (16deg.-18 deg.) with meat. We have just put Mezag (*sprite*) on the market. It is one-third wine and two-thirds soda, and we are trying our best to make it a national drink. Our motto is: "From a nation of gazoz drinkers to a nation of wine-drinking men."

Wine is the noblest drink in the world. There is no civilization in which wine didn't play an important part. I have here a volume of Hebrew wine songs written in Spain in the Golden Age. Wonderful. And look what happened. We have degenerated into a nation of gazoz and beer drinkers. This is terrible. I don't want you to misunderstand me. I am not talking about liquors and spirits. I am only talking about wine. (You see, we told you.) The Government should change its fiscal approach to wine. Wine has always been the noble drink of the people and the popular drink of the nobility, and this is how it should be. Now, how about a glass of the *vin rouge superieur* which we have for export?"

We had a glass. Really excellent. First class. We ordered a case. If it weren't for the Government, we would have ordered two.

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DEPARTURES: JUNE 6 — JUNE 12
FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. June 6	0715	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	0900	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	0900	L. A. I.	Rome, Paris, New York.
	0930	EL AL	Athens, Zurich, Paris London, New York
MON. June 7	0230	S. A. S.	Zurich, Frankfurt, Copenhagen
	2300	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Vienna
	2300	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
TUE. June 8	0900	S. A. S.	(Istanbul) Vienna, Dusseldorf, Copenhagen
	0700	SWISS AIR	Athens Zurich, Geneva
	2000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1215	T. W. A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	1045	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1245	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Istanbul, P. Sudan, Asmara, Athens, Rome, London.
WED. June 9	0730	B.O.A.C.	Rome, Frankfurt, London
	0745	SABENA	Brussels (London) (Paris) (New York)
	0900	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
THU. June 10	0600	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul.
	1000	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milano, Geneva, Paris, New York.
	2230	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam.
FRI. June 11	0715	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London, Istanbul.
	1400	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

WED. June 9	1115	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul.

FROM HAIFA PORT

June 6, 1954	s/s "FACE"	Limassol, Naples, Genoa, Marseille
June 8, 1954	s/s "GRIMANI"	Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa
June 9, 1954	s/s "ARTZAH"	Limassol, Naples, Marseilles
June 8, 1954	s/s "KADES"	Larnaca, Iskenderun, Mersin, Antalya, Izmir, Istanbul.

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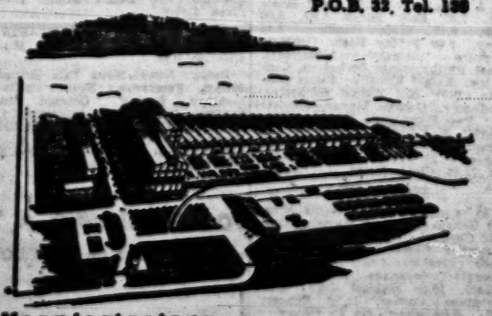

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NEW YORK DIARY

By JESSE ZEL LURIE

MONDAY, MAY 17 — I attended the opening of the New York Import Show. Tremendous crowd. Over 9,000 buyers were clocked in the first three hours by the gatekeeper. Israel's booth, which was large, impressive and located near the entrance, seemed to attract all 9,000. The Small staff, headed by Economic Consul Yehuda Levit, ably assisted by Lillian Baral, was kept hopping answering questions and taking down names and addresses for further information, prices and quotations. I was amazed at the variety of goods shown, particularly the industrial products such as glass, metal tubing, electric motors, watches, plywood, etc, so I can imagine the astonishment of the buyers, most of them Christian, to whom Israel was only a Biblical name. I counted 58 different items on exhibit, made by 18 companies. All of them competed in price and quality with local goods. Some Israel goods undersell the American market, and one, I was surprised to learn, is glass. Mr. A. Weisberg of Solcoor, representing over a score Soliel Boneh companies, told me that his biggest seller is glass sheets, delivered in New York and sold to jobbers at 10 to 15 per cent less than the American product. So the next time my boy throws a baseball through the neighbor's window, the glazier may put in a pane of Israel-made glass and neither the glazier, nor my neighbour will ever know it.

Furniture Show

As if 36 products were not enough, Miss Baral handed me a press release about a 37th-custom-built furniture. She had photos and she showed me a picture of an exquisite hand-sculptured modern living room bar that should bring the Park Avenue decorators running. Mr. Levit said that as soon as the furniture clears customs he will have a special showing at the Consulate. He pointed out that Israel's best dollar earner is the labour of its craftsmen. In a hand-sculptured bar that sells for about $600, two-thirds represents the "added value" of labour, even if all the materials are imported. If the buyer stocked the bar with Israel wine, a "natural" product of Israel, and drank it with every meal, it would take two or three years before Israel would earn an equivalent amount of foreign exchange.

TUESDAY, MAY 18 — At 12:52 p.m. yesterday, Chief Justice Earl Warren of the Supreme Court began reading a unanimous opinion outlawing the segregation of Negro children in public schools. The Times today devotes over 14 of its news pages — more than to the story of the war at its end or to the first Atom bomb—to this momentous decision and its far-reaching consequences. Democracy moves slowly, but it moves. This is the most important decision of the Supreme Court since 1857, when the court ruled that Dred Scott, an escaped Negro slave, was not a free man in a free territory.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19 — Picked up the new issue of "Time." I never cease to marvel at the fact that "Time" goes to press on Monday night and over a million copies are delivered to the post-offices and newsstands on Tuesday so that subscribers find it in their mailboxes and others can buy it from their newsdealer on Wednesday morning. This issue contained another surprise — over a column devoted to a summary of an article that appeared in a small pro-Zionist magazine that most Zionists had never heard of — the small, scholarly "Middle East Affairs". The article is a summary of recent foreign investment in the Middle East, by Hedley V. Cooke, American Consul in Turkey and Mandated Palestine from 1942 to 45. "Time" quotes Mr. Cooke as stating that the $3.8 billion in public and private investment in the area, the largest "single chunk of cash the area has ever seen," has brought "very little general benefit." Two bright spots are Turkey and Israel, which received 45 per cent and 20 per cent, respectively, of governmental aid, mostly American. Israel has doubled its population and developed economically "at a sufficiently rapid rate to maintain political stability, and to cause a continuous decline in the power of extremist factions of the Left and Right. The problem of Jewish refugees in Europe has been liquidated. Israel's military strength appears to be adequate..."

Arab Spending Criticised

Saudi Arabia's large revenue goes largely to subsidize royal relatives and tribal chieftains, "a relatively small group lacking in civic conscience." Jordan "would long ago have ceased to exist as an independent state" but for the $300 million it got from Britain, UNRWA and Point Four. In general, says Cooke, "social and economic development is much too slow... the will and ability to join wholeheartedly in the struggle against Communism is still substantially lacking" and no change can be expected as long as the cold war against Israel continues "in full vigor."

One significant Cooke statistic that "Time" overlooked: "If the oil investments are disregarded, it appears that Israel has absorbed at least 46 per cent of all foreign investment in the Middle East."

THURSDAY, MAY 25 — Talked with a Zionist leader who has known Mr. Byroade for years and asked him what he expected to gain from his recent pronouncements. He said that Mr. Byroade was just following the example of his boss, Mr. Dulles, who exercises diplomacy by public statements, one paragraph of which usually contradicts another. (Did not Mr. Dulles make a speech in Williamsburgh, Virginia this week in which he said the world could not be divided between free and slave nations, but that he would continue to negotiate with the Soviets in good faith, and didn't *The Jerusalem Post* head its cabled report "Dulles: US Persists In Peace Aims" while the NY Times headlined its front page account of the same speech: "Dulles Doubtful On Co-existence?")

Mr. Byroade, my informant believed, seemed to expect that the Arabs would read only that part of his speeches with which they agreed, while the Jews would read only those paragraphs which were designed to make them happy. But Arabs and Jews being what they are, most of them read only the sections intended for the other and both are angry with Mr. Byroade. Mr. Dulles meanwhile has denied to Mr. Eban that Mr. Byroade even said what he did. Mr. Dulles was quoted by Mr. Eban upon emerging from the Secretary's office as having told the Israel Ambassador that one of the chief foundations of American support for Israel is that millions of Americans are linked to Israel by common ties of religion and historical tradition and that no one has ever suggested that Israel should restrict immigration or weaken its connections with Jews the world over.

Moscow's Nuclear Progress

FRIDAY, MAY 28—Here's a report of an off-the-record, not-for-attribution press briefing of how official Washington sees Moscow:

The Soviet Union doesn't want war. Malenkov is watching the Chinese with the same nervous twitch that Churchill gets when he listens to Admiral Radford. Peace has not been restored to the Soviet hierarchy by the liquidation of Beria (who would have done the same to Malenkov had he lived a few days longer). Moscow still need a good long-range, intercontinental bomber and a bigger A-bomb stockpile before it can risk war. The prototype of the bomber was seen at the May Day parade, but Washington seems to believe that it will be several years before it is in full production. Scientifically, the Soviets are our equal; there are no more A-bomb or even H-bomb or C-bomb secrets. This does not mean that Washington will relax its security regulations. In some fields Moscow may be ahead of us and Soviet universities are turning out many more scientists than ours (while we try our leading nuclear scientist, Robert Oppenheimer, as a security risk).

SUNDAY, MAY 30 — In a copyright article written for publication tomorrow in a 100-odd newspapers throughout the country, the Alsop Brothers reveal that American intelligence believes the Soviet Union is ahead of the United States in the development of an intercontinental guided missile carrying a hydrogen bomb warhead — push button warfare that can destroy this country before "massive retaliation" can get off the ground. First tests in 1957-58 are not thought to be impossible, they say.

In Memoriam

Pioneer in Potash

By M. A. NOVOMEYSKY

TO all the members of the staff and to the many hundreds of workmen of Palestine Potash the modest, quiet Chief Chemist of the Company, who passed away 30 days ago, was known by the name of Dr. Shlom.

I do not know whether he actually held a Doctor's degree — he himself never used it! — but from the very day he joined the Company this title was given to him, perhaps by someone of German origin. Anyhow, his graduation from one of the well-known German universities, his position in the Company and the respect and love in which he was held by everyone, more than justified the title.

In the year 1928 when the present writer had been engaged since 1921 in experimental work at the Dead Sea, two chemists worked on his behalf in the laboratories of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, checking the results obtained from the pilot plant at the Dead Sea and continuing the scientific work initiated by Dr. Bobtelsky, who was invited by the writer from Germany in 1924, now Professor at the Hebrew University. One of the two chemists was Dr. Shlom.

He came to Palestine in the early twenties and started manufacturing fertilizers on his own after a few years of experience in Potash undertakings in Germany and 15 years of work in a British fertiliser plant in South Africa. In 1927 he approached me for a position with a letter of recommendation from the Colonial Office in London. Upon the formation of the Company in 1929, and the opening of the Potash plant at the Northern end of the Dead Sea, he became the Chief Chemist of the Potash refinery and field laboratory at the Sea which position he held for 18 years. A number of assistant chemists served under him.

The method of potash production by solar evaporation and refining was a new one, not tried out anywhere on a large scale. Besides wide knowledge, a lot of ingenuity, patience and hard work were required to make it a technical and commercial success. All these qualities Dr. Shlom possessed.

Shortly before the destruction of the Potash plant at the northern end of the Dead Sea in 1948, Dr. Shlom, having reached an advanced age, decided to retire to his little house and orange grove at Hadar near Ramatayim, which he later transferred to the Jewish National Fund against a small monthly rent.

It was not very long, however, before he came to see me complaining about the difficulty of living without work. He brought with him some new chemical schemes for further improvement of the method of potash refining on which he was engaged at leisure in his home. We agreed that he should start some experimental work in Hadar.

During the five years that passed between the destruction of the plant at the Dead Sea and the renewal of operations at the Southern end, his mind did not rest; he used to come to Jerusalem at intervals, bringing with him new schemes, new ideas. His offer to assist in the research work at the old laboratories of Palestine Potash, which had been taken over by the Scientific Research Council under Dr. Bloch, was accepted. He was also invited by the Management of the new Potash Company to be a consultant to the Company on the operation of the Refinery.

Wealth of Ideas

For the last year-and-a-half Dr. Shlom used to go to the Potash Works at the Sea every week, spending a day or more there, notwithstanding his advanced age — he was already over 80 — and the great heat prevailing there in the summer months. His extensive chemical knowledge and accumulated experience were of immense importance to the new Company. I looked up his files in the office of the company recently, and found not one but 16 full of reports, new schemes and calculations. What a wealth of valuable information!

He came to see me a few weeks before he passed away. We exchanged photographs. I was left with the feeling that my old friend had come to say farewell. There was the following inscription at the back of his photograph:. "To my chief, friend and colleague I owe the realization of my dreams to exploit the hidden treasures of the Dead Sea, dreams born in 1900-1902 when working as a young chemist in the potash industry in Stassfurt (Germany), the birth place of this industry." So he had thought of the idea of extracting chemical salts from the Dead Sea even a few years before it had occurred to me.

A number of the friends and colleagues who had worked with Dr. Shlom for years and the Managing Director of the new Potash Company came from Tel Aviv and Jerusalem to escort him on his last journey.

Civilisation generally, and industrial civilisation particularly, owe much of their progress to men of great minds, of vision, initiative and energy; but their discoveries and ideas could not spread and find application without a category of enthusiastic, devoted, persistent and hard-working men whose names remain largely unknown. Such a man was Dr. Shlomo Shlom.

H. TA'AT NOTES

Hotel Soon

EACH of the ten Haifa artists now exhibiting at the Hotel Megiddo possesses his own individual style, and their companionship arises from the fact that they originally got together for life study.

In view of the lack of a common stylistic bond, the critic is drawn first to those pictures which strike a personal note. In J. Dror's watercolours, in which a fresh breeze seems to have cleansed the subject, there is at times a strong composition, the balance between jutting building and solitary wooden post ("Tiberias") and the far perspective stressed by a single coulisse of trees ("Landscape"). Expressionism supplies the keynote of E. Glogowski's flowers, sinuous stalks bending upwards against a background of rich but softly toned colours. When, however, the subject and its background are too well adjusted, Expressionism is liable to lose much of its point.

Other artists display at least one successful work — the delicate execution in fairly low tones of S. Finkelstein's "Still Life;" the intimate oil "In the Room" of A. Liquornik, although I think that his rough canvas does not suit the case; the manner in which the background buildings of M. Sobelsohn's "Way to Zikhron Ya'acov" move forward to close the view. M. Arbitman and M. Mishorit can be contrasted. The former has grasped the elements of technique, but, as regards content, only skims the surface, while the latter, replete with feeling, has to acquire economical and spaced composition.

Moving away from painting, one comes across E. Raayoni's applique, made out of pieces of multicoloured cloth worked on to a similar background, a sort of *collage* minus the abstract. These depictions of dancing couples, still life and a copy of a Matisse, have a rhythm and a colour sense that, within its range, is often very attractive.

The one sculptor, M. Schneid, exhibits two pieces. Most visitors were taken by the line of interlaced necks and dorsal sweep of her "Swans." Personally, however, although the dimensions of her "Poet" are exaggerated, I thought the cut of the nostrils and mouth particularly good and the whole head worth repeating on a smaller scale in a vertical rather than horizontal pose. E. Golash-Foldiak, who shows both ceramics and drawings, reveals that efficiency which easily creates a line suggesting the suffering of a hooded form, or the grace of animals drawn on tiles.

Admirable as the initiative shown by both hotel and artists is, it should be remembered that a tourist hotel is a window to the world. Careful selection is necessary; in the present instance about 60 per cent at least maintains a satisfactory level.

H.

BRIDGE

FIREWORKS

South was dealer at game to his side. The bidding was:

South	West	North	East
1S	2D	Db	2H
Db	—	—	3C
Db	—	3D	—
3H	—	4H	—

There is little to comment on the bidding, except that West's overcall was most unsound, even under the circumstances of the particular score situation: he was bound to find a misfit.

West started with a low diamond, and dummy put up the queen. It would have been natural for declarer to try and rid himself of clubs by playing several rounds of spades. But before doing so he took a quick count, which was rendered easy by the adverse bidding; and then he saw that such a plan was fraught with danger, because East could parry it by refusing to part with trump control.

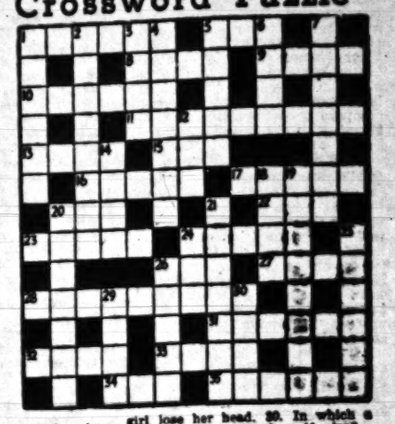
And so the fun began. South turned brilliant and discarded a spade, to the utter astonishment of the kibitzers. The next surprise came when he shifted to clubs himself; East split his honours, South covered, and West made the ace. The next trick went to the queen of clubs, and East then switched to spades.

But South had a third surprise up his sleeve; he went right up with the ace, cashed the king of spades and played a low one, ruffing with the queen in dummy. The position was now:

It will be noted that declarer had by now set up his entire hand and only needed to remove trumps. But he dared not do it in the ordinary way, because this would cost him an extra trick. Now, and only now, came the ace of diamonds, in the faint hope that East might be tempted to ruff. But East was clever and gave a club instead — and South produced another surprise by ruffing the ace himself!

The next master-stroke came when the established ten of clubs was ruffed in its turn. A diamond followed and poor East, having no better choice, ruffed low; South overruffer and played the last spade, ruffing with dummy's knave of hearts. It mattered little whether East chose to underruff for the second time, or to make his ace of trumps now and then, because that was the only trick he was still allowed to win.

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS.—1. Red suit. 5. Hang down. 8. On the water it's mostly astern. 9. "12 Down" has a letter for her. 10. Group of crocks, shall we say? 11. One of the first fliers? 13. Measure used in rain charts. 15. Is it screwed on to a tree? 16. Well-worn attire? 17. Goods to swear by? 20. It makes for very soft going. 22. Vegetarian hamper? 23. Prickly shrub. 24 Garments that stirred up the Boers? 25. Free haircut! 27. Team that plays on the wing? 28. They're not in a winning position. 31. Picture holders? 32. A banner may be so spangled. 33. A little salmon. 34. Biblical fortune? 35. Put through a sieve.

DOWN.— 1. Stabiliser in the millinery business? 2. Still in the water. 3. It may bear fruit. 4. Like the devil! 5. Gets on with the cheese. 6. Take food back from a burglar. 7. One of those lined up at the gate? 12. Travel impression. 14. Nasty old women. 18. Barbary beasts? 19. Hire about eleven for the occupier? 20. Motoring headgear? 21. May make a lot of money out of printing. 24. Cypriot capital? 25. Tormented just for fun. 26. Expert at starting with a little publicity? 29. A nobleman makes a girl lose her head. 30. In which a woman might give herself airs?

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 8. Basis. 9. Salad. 10. Nutty(slack). 11. Tax. 12. Mecca. 13. Me-XIC-an. 15. Ovals. 18. Cat. 19. Smelly. 21. P-Arab-le. 22. A-R.A.B. 23. Menu. 24. Bolster. 26. Skewer. 29. Her. 31. Taras. 32. Teeming. 34. Sided. 35. Ark. 36. Raced. 37. Field. 38. Ready(money).

DOWN. — 1. Fat-Ed. 2. Taxi-cab. 4. Amen. 5. Income. 6. Seave. 7. Still. 9. La-X. 12. Matador. 14. Car. 16. Al-der(man). 17. Syrup. 19. Si-sak-ed. 20. Waist. 21. Paper. 22. Mermaid. 24. Beside. 25. Tee(tee). 27. Kayak. 28. Weser. 30. Ankle. 32. Tend. 33. Ire.

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Radio Review

New Series on Music

EPHRAIM di-Zahav is one of the country's veteran broadcasters and his versatility has covered acting, singing all types of music including folk-songs and cantoral settings, and delivering talks on a variety of musical topics. His latest venture is a fortnightly magazine feature, 'From the World of Music', revived after a two-year lapse.

A magazine has immense potentialities and can become widely popular. Interest in music in Israel is proverbial, and the interest in what goes into music is just as widespread. Ephraim di-Zahav is quite capable of making a successful job of this series, but it seems that his hands are tied. Almost the entire material is written and compiled by himself, and it is read by him and a female announcer. When a feature is produced under these conditions, it is working against odds. Last week's feature was all highly interesting in its way, but it could have been much more gripping if there had been an extra voice or two to give variety. Too much time was given to brief bulleting of news from the musical world in Israel and abroad. These details too are of interest, but should not occupy half the total time.

'From the World of Music' requires a greater guest participation. This can be provided in various ways. Guest speakers could be invited to give talks. The interviews with visiting musicians at present featured in 'Stage and Screen' could be transferred to the Musical feature (incidentally leaving 'Stage and Screen' more room to expand its contents). In addition, prominence should be given to musical illustrations. Talks on composers or works can be interspersed with quotations from recordings. A music magazine has the advantage of having its raw material generally to hand, and it would be a pity not to exploit it.

The series is useful and promising. It needs nurturing and should not be neglected to flourish in a quiet corner. If opportunity is taken to ensure the necessary variety, its appeal should be impressively broad.

M.E. Discussions

MENACHEM Goren's series on 'Economic and Social Problems in the Middle East' concluded with a discussion of the Arab boycott. It is a subject that deserves a frank airing, and it was perhaps not Mr. Goren's fault that it was not as frank as it might have been. It admitted that the Arab boycott was not basically a good thing for Israel's economy, although it had the compensation of making Israel find markets further afield. The latter fact is, of course, true but it somewhat begs the question. He stressed the damage caused to the economy of the Arab countries by the boycott and convincingly proved that they had lost an important outlet. In his epilogue, however, he reverted to oil and stated that the Arab states this year had an income of $500 million from oil royalties, with every possibility of this rising to $1,000 million or even $2,000 million in the foreseeable future. These figures, of course, completely eclipse the minor economic losses resulting from the blockade, and it would be unwise to obscure the fact.

Mr. Goren's series as a whole has been instructive and topical, and is to be followed by series of talks on the Middle East by another expert. Mr. Goren understands a lot about a radio talk — that it should be chatty, simple, clear and avoid figures. He made a special effort to begin each talk with a catching story or phrase so as to capture the listener's interest. If only that had been followed up, this series would have been outstanding; however, the anecdotes tended to occur only in the first minute.

It is worth remembering that the listener's attention must be held as well as captured. A good talk is punctuated by subtle touches, designed to make the hard facts palatable. Nevertheless, this series had much to commend it, and was far in advance of most other groups of talks with which we are regaled.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Dickens' 'Old Curiosity Shop' (today at 4.30); Humour on the Israel Stage (tomorrow at 11.45); Eric Keith (tomorrow at 4); Agnon's 'Book of the State' (readings starting Saturday at 5.45); State and Culture in the Middle East (series starting Monday at 7.45); 'My Anthology' selected by Leah Goldberg (Wednesday at 8).

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FIRST PROGRAMME

News: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow: 8.30 a.m.) 1.30, 6.00, 8.30 & 11.00 a.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8 a.m., 2.15 & 6.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.20 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 6.30 Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.30 Close Down. 12.00 M. Music at Noon (R). 12.30 "Military Band Music" (R). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.45 Wind Ensemble (R). 2.00 Chess Corner. 2.30 Interlude (R). 3.25 Programme for Yemenites. 3.45 Summary of Midrashic Readings. 4.00 "Kabbalat Shabbat." 4.30 Children's Hour. 5.00 Classical Request Programme: Water Music (Handel-Harty); Piano Concerto No. 5 (Beethoven). 7.00 Light Music (R). 7.30 Folk Songs (R). 8.00 Talk. 8.15 Bible Reading. 8.45 Story. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: Overture "Artsah" (Alexander), Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, Conductor: Rafael Kubelik; Piano Concerto (Tal), Kol Yisrael Orchestra, Conductor: George Singer, Soloist: Tal; Two Symphonic Poems: "Hayareth" & "Emek" (Larry); Kol Yisrael Orchestra, Conductor: George Singer. 10.30 Shavuot Festival Dances. 11.05 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.40 Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Chaconne from "King Arthur" (Purcell); Bassoon Concerto in D minor (Vivaldi); Divertimento No.2 (Mozart); Serenade for Strings (Elgar). 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literature Corner. 11.00 Concert Hall: Symphony No. 9 (Stamitz); "Song of Praise" for Viola & Orchestra (Partos); "Lament and Dance" (Wohl). 11.30 Curtain Up. 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 Theatres and Films. 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Music of Our Times. 2.45 Talk. 4.00 Variety (R). 4.30 Opera: "Mefistofele" (Boito). Part 1. 5.45 Readings from Agnon's "Book of the State." 7.00 "Odessa to the Negev." 7.15 Talk. 7.35 Folk Dances. 8.00 Questions & Answers. 8.30 Bible Reading. 8.40 Story. 8.45 Newsreel. 9.00 Tchaikovsky and Moshevitz Ballet. 9.25 Concert: Violin Concerto (Stamitz). 10.15 Folk Dances (R). 10.45 Dance Music (R). 11.05 Dance Music (R). 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

490, 393, 214, 49.9 M.

English: News: 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (25.3 M.): 11.15 Readings & News. 11.30 Land of Israel. 11.45 News of the Muse.

Tomorrow: 11.15 News and Programme Highlights. 11.25 Songs. 11.35 The Week in the Knesset. 11.50 Melaveh Malka. 12.30 Talmud Lesson.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.4, 216, 223 & 220 M.): 4.30 Opening. 4.35 Bible Reading. 4.40 Concert. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Opera. 8.30 News. 8.45 From the World of Music. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 4.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Folk Dances. 7.00 Variety. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.35 Music (R). 8.00 Questions and Answers. 8.30 News. 8.40 Saturday Night Programme. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (24.60, 34.62, 30.53 & 30.90 M.): 6.30-7.00 p.m.

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Tel Aviv Art Notes

Impressive Mokady Exhibition

THE latest collection of paintings by Moshe Mokady, executed over the past two years and currently on view at the Tel Aviv Museum, is one of the most brilliant exhibitions by an Israel artist to be seen for a long time. It is a large show, 52 works, and while their importance varies, there is not one that does not show great sensibility in the handling of pigment and colour and a high level of accomplishment.

Mokady is an artist who established his personal idiom early in his career, and his new works show no basic change. He remains the dreamy visionary who takes objects of everyday life, a vase of flowers on a table, a figure on a window in an empty room, and imbues them with a compelling, nostalgic quality. But now he seeks abstraction, though not of the geometric type, and his colour harmonies which tended to be dark and sombre are now much lighter, fresher and often of a surpassing beauty. He is particularly successful in his handling of blues. He exhibits a number of "blue landscapes" with the scenery hinted at in traceries of filmy black, which are enchanting. Once again, one is struck by the subtle nuances of his backgrounds with their delicate play of tones, and by the exquisite rightness with which the forms are arranged in the compositions. An exhibition full of good things.

S.W.

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THE ENGLISH Association of Accountants and Auditors. Founded 1941. Examination in June/December. For exemption rents apply Sec., 6 Charles St., Newport, Mon., England.

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I.A.T.L.'s Successful Fashion Show

By JOYCE MILLER

IN the quiet moonlit gardens of Tel Aviv's Ramat Aviv Hotel fashion-conscious tourists and residents, as well as the leaders of our fashion industry last week forgot the day's shrivelling heat to acclaim over the creations of our haute couture.

Some 20 fashion houses participated in this collection sponsored by the Israel Anti-Tuberculosis League and opened by Mrs. Brown, President of the League's National Council.

The collection has indisputably established our claim to fine finish in dressmaking, to careful detailing, to an almost invariable immaculate clarity of line, to an impeccable colour sense and to inspired millinery.

But to even the most leisured local lady these lovely gowns required "very special occasions." Only one cotton was shown and one beach gown.

The Collection

Tel Aviv is indisputably the nation's fashion capital; but both Haifa and Jerusalem had three excellent models to offer:

From Steiner of Haifa came a pencil-slim dark blue suit — the dress, a figure-moulding sheath, worn with a close-fitting, white-lined jacket; with it came a white straw bonnet, made impertinent by a scattering of red knots and given balance by the large, satisfactory red bow at the base of the hat.

Gery of Haifa showed a finely cut swinging turquoise blue wool coat over a black dress. And Moser's suit was of ash grey, accented with a crisp spreading pique collar. The accompanying hat was of straw *fantaisie* stiffened and intricately worked in fine, overlapping petal-shaped forms, the whole set off by a dashing pheasant feather.

Jerusalem showed two subtle, lilac-colored gowns. One was a prize of dressmaking art: Freund's very-lovely, very distinctive dress, repeating the rounded shoulder of the great enveloping cloak of a black coat under which it was worn, with softly feminine plunging neckline, waist and hips moulded into a front apron-like pointed panel, from the buttons of which swept circular accordion-pleated insertions. The Weiss-Tichо hat consisted of layer on layer of the most delicate, transparent, dewy-looking lilac tulle.

The other lilac-coloured dress in lighter mood, was from Tailer. Exquisitely hand-embroidered, it had a clever cape collar, tying through a slot at the bust line and thus acting as shoulder wings to the frock's decolletage.

Jerusalem's third contribution was Elsner's froth-white wedding gown, as traditional as a many-tiered cake, but as full of frolic as a field in Spring. The tiny sculptured bust foamed into a swirl of lace scallops, topping circular tulle petticoats. A daring little box bonnet caught up this whirling movement in its flying streamer of tulle veil, barely anchored by orange blossom. A bolero blended invisibly into this bridal gown. From beneath it, like a butterfly from a cocoon emerged a dancing dress of daring decolletage, to make a bride the belle of any ball.

Tel Aviv Models

Fourteen Tel Aviv fashion houses participated in the collection. For each ensemble Paula Weiss-Tichо and Franz Tichо created a gorgeous hat.

Skirts and blouses, almost a national uniform here, are establishing their claims to a high fashion label everywhere. Fine Fashions of Tel Aviv showed three such ensembles: a shining red skirt with the sheerest black blouse, worn with shell-like beads; a black skirt heavily flounced over a daffodil-yellow blouse decorated with spider-web black embroidery; a white hand-painted blouse and a bell-shaped skirt.

Mani-Margalit showed a beach wrap-over gown, in a red and white cotton donated by Palmolive and Co.: a zipped-in, cross-over waist secured by two large white buttons, and scoop decolletage gathered into knots at the shoulder, worn with a coolie hat and a white plaited straw bag.

Frida Katz showed a black and white off-the-shoulder cotton print with a low square decolletage at the back and a long, simply tied black sash. The hat, most interesting, was of black grosgrain, lined with raffia, the shallow crown almost one with the broad brim, worked in two overlapping ovals, between which fell a soft spray of golden roses.

Bernard Binner showed a sophisticated suit in cognac colour, the material donated by Meghi Sachs. The hat was a frivolous cognac-coloured cloche in coarse plaited straw.

Stefanie Katz showed a sheath dress and jacket in aspen grey, figure-moulding achieved through an intricate circular cut. The hat to this suit was as chic as any that ever came from Paulette of Paris. Reminiscent of the Tudor bonnet, the stiffened white grosgrain was peaked to a point at midforehead, with a black silk mortar board tassel at the back to give the final accent. Worn with gun-metal shoes, bold white earrings and short white gloves.

Lily Weiss showed two models; the first, a navy scoop-necked linen with its full skirt decorated with white hand-embroidery, accompanied by a "dream-hat" in straw *fantaisie*, worked into a canotier of glazed lace; the second, a dinner-dance frock, its tiny shirred bodice disappearing into a cloud of hand-embroidered skirts in clear, baby-blue tulle over lilac petticoats — a gown surprisingly sophisticated, worn with long white, crushed kid gloves and splendid silver slippers with heels of ice-white, and a hat of ice-grey straw edged in velvet.

All the coats in the show were excellent, but Tita Gordon's was the most original; a black coat in grosgrain, was a full, softly enveloping cloak. The front lines of this magnificently cut coat were pencil-straight and narrow, with fullness gathered to the softly flowing back. The hat was a quilled white grosgrain bandeau.

Irma Noe-Alembik favoured cognac colour for a model cocktail gown under a full-sleeved black taffeta coat. The dress repeated this line in its skirt, flowing from an original, almost-tailored shirt-waist bodice. The hat: a soft coolie shape of stiffened mallow tulle.

Lily Schleifer contributed three models to the collection, showing both her considerable versatility as a designer and her appreciation of line and of the texture of her material. One was a suit in pink, of a soft ribbed jersey-like material, cut on a stiffened tailor-made lining.

Another was a sheath dress of black and white print, under a black grosgrain coat lined with the dress material: the coat, an achievement of complex dressmaking, cut in a series of contrasting stripe, giving to the whole a lively, glancing movement.

Paula and Franz Tichо gave this model an inspired hat. Under their touch, ten metres of malline tulle, shading subtly from ivory beige to Schleifer's favourite rosy pink, became a twist worn forward on the head.

Simour-Wedger showed two models: a full-skirted buttercup-yellow dress, material donated by Messrs. Bathenberg Bros., worn with a black umbrella-shaped straw, accented by a delicate cap's ray of egrets; and a cocktail dress in black and gold, material donated by Messrs. Baldauf Zachand Ltd. which was well received.

Braun's Genius

Of course Stefan Braun of Tel Aviv, who took a large part in organising the collection, is nothing short of a genius in the handling of fine furs. The most seasoned habitues of the Paris, New York and London collections agree that no one surpasses Braun in working with fur.

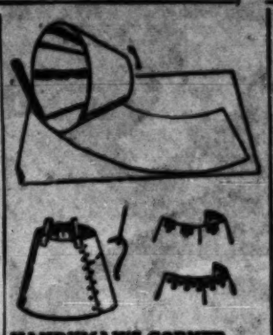
He showed among other things a magnificent gesture of competence and inspiration: a dramatic suit of black broadtail, a miracle of the furrier's art: the broadtail as supple and gleaming as heavy tailor's silk, moulded to the figure above a sheath skirt, but with a long flaring basque accented by a vivid white grosgrain turban back, starred with white and silver beadwork.

Lola Ber-Hebner helped stage and organise the collection. She herself presented a printed taffeta evening gown, aglow with great rustling mauve and violet hydrangeas on a ground silver-grey and palest blue. Utterly simple in line with a great romantic skirt, rushing to deep fullness at the back, the gown had an evening coat the colour of our midsummer sky, of translucent silk organza, lending additional glamour to the soft-hued gown of which it was an ensembled part.

The coat itself, wide sleeved, high-collared, was like a moving shaft of light in the night breeze. At all times, coat and dress were interrelated, giving a very, very lovely impression of shimmering, moon-blue light.

The same show was given at Jerusalem's President Hotel on Tuesday and will go on at the Megiddo Hotel, Haifa next week.

Anoc of Tel Aviv supplied the jewellery for the entire collection, showing a consummate handling of artificial stones. His pieces in excellent taste, elected all but the most experienced connoisseurs. "For You" of Tel Aviv supplied excellent accessories and "Tiv" of Tel Aviv the elegant, superbly-crafted footwear.



HANDYMAN'S CORNER

Lamp Shades

IT is surprising how many even slightly damaged lamp-shades are thrown away, though their wire rims are still intact. Find such a lamp-shade in your attic, or wherever you may store your odds and ends, and strip the damaged cover from the rim. There are two ways to prepare a new cover:

1. You may want a silk or voile lamp-shade. In this case you have to sew a "sleeve" longer and broader than the rim. Sew in rubber-bands at both sleeve-ends, and pull the cover over the wire structure. It will settle in nice creases all around the rim. Add a ribbon of suitable colour in the upper and lower circumference to hide the stitches and you have created a useful item at no cost, little trouble, and much pleasure.

2. To prepare a parchment cover, trace the wire-rim on heavy paper in the way shown in the sketch. Cut out the form with a pair of scissors; decorate it—if you wish—in oil paints; apply linseed oil to make it transparent, and leave to dry.

Punch uniformly spaced holes along all edges. Fasten the paper on the wire temporarily with clothespins (see sketch), and thread the lacing, which may be raffia or a narrow ribbon. The lacing itself may be used as a decorative element, in one of the three ways illustrated.

E.T.

Gardening Notes

THOUSANDS of blue-violet, eye-catching flowers now bloom on the *Jacaranda mimosifolia*, one of our most beautiful flowering trees, to which S. Tchernikhovsky dedicated his poem.

A native of Brazil, the Jacaranda is a tall and spreading tree. Commonly it is deciduous (*nashir*), but only for a short time in the early spring, and often the flowers appear before the new foliage, which develops while the tree blooms.

The flowers are grouped in long pyramidal clusters of 40-60, and last for a long time. The bell-shaped blossom which is approximately 4-5 cm. long and 1-1.5 cm. wide at its top, is slightly 5-lobed and contains 4 fertile and 1 sterile stamen.

Its handsome foliage lends additional beauty to the tree. Every leaf is finely cut into numerous small leaflets (*alalim*) which are arranged feather-fashion along the common axis of the leaf.

The Jacaranda grows well in the coastal and inland sections of Israel. A few trees are also to be found in Jerusalem, where they may be planted only as single specimens among hardier trees.

In the plains and the coastal areas the Jacaranda can be planted on lawns or along avenues. The fallen flowers make a blue carpet for a long time.

Where Jacaranda trees are to be planted in isolated groups, for best colour effect they should stand out against larger evergreen trees.

It is very important to select good trees for planting. Long and thin saplings will not thrive well and cannot withstand winds. Therefore choose small trees no more than one year old. Their stems should be fully covered with healthy leaves. The sapling should be grown in a flower pot, 20 to 25 centimetres wide at the top, or in a medium-sized tin.

The Jacaranda can be planted now and during the whole summer, but care must be taken not to loose the soilball when planting.

The sapling should be carefully tied to a small stick.

F. FEUCHTWANGER

Basic Beauty Problem

I am exhausted. So exhausted that I look ugly and old. A holiday helped me; but only for a short time. I am just as bad as ever. What can I do?

J., Tel Aviv.

YOU certainly have presented a beauty problem — perhaps the basic requirement for continuing beauty: the ability to relax, to feel fresh and young. Some women have this at 60 — and appear beautiful. Some young, physically lovely girls mar their good looks at 20 through disfiguring tension.

Most of us have to learn how to relax. When we master the secret of relaxation, many people believe we master one of the basic secrets of life.

After all, the housewife, the office-worker and the shop assistant do not exhaust themselves through physical labour. If they reach extremes of fatigue and exhaustion, it is usually due to an enormous waste of energy through tension of the nerves, the muscles, and the whole body frame.

A number of excellent books have been written on the technique of relaxation. "Release From Nervous Tension," by Dr. David Fink is one. "You must Relax," by Dr. Jacobson, is another. Both are available locally. Worth reading, too, is Dr. Charles Reade's "Revelation of Childbirth."

Start checking yourself several times during the day. Ask: "Am I merely using the muscles that I need for the work that I'm doing now, or am I in a state of tension?" You'll soon feel the difference if you begin to relax while you work. And you'll work better and more quickly.

Place a looking-glass where you'll catch sight of yourself without previous preparation for the reflection. Do you really have to scowl and frown like that when you are sweeping, or reading, or hesitating as to which dress you should wear? Is it necessary to hunch your shoulders while you wash the dishes? Try to stand poised and relaxed.

But you can also plan a certain period of the day for conscious relaxation. Sit on a hard chair, or lie on the floor or a hard bed. Now speak to yourself: "Let go. Let go. Stop straining. Stop frowning. Relax." Close your eyes and feel the muscles of your eyes obey and the tension go. Then let your head drop as if it were a football. Your shoulders, arms and hands follow and feel flaccid. Now you are lying quite limp.

Breathe slowly and rhythmically. There is no better way to steady yourself and soothe your nerves than this.

After some time, you will master this art and feel a great improvement in yourself — physically, emotionally and spiritually. The expression of your face will change. Lines will smooth out and slowly disappear. A new glow will make your face look beautiful.

LIESL EISINGER

Salads Save the Day

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

WILTING weather calls for cool, crisp dishes to revive sluggish appetites and perk up the dinner's mood. Nothing can beat a salad to thrill the eye, stimulate the palate, and bring joy to a summer meal. The markets now abound in a variety of vegetables that set the imagination a-tingle: and good salads are the result of one or two simple rules and lots of imagination.

THE RULES:

Salads must be crisp! Don't drown and then try to rescue lettuce leaves for your salad bowl. Don't let carrots shrivel or tomatoes go mushy. Gently dry your lettuce greens after washing them well. Crisp your carrots and radishes in a little cold water. Use vegetables so fresh that you want to lick the dew off them.

And then, please, please, don't make the final error of submerging your salad in so much dressing that it gets waterlogged and sinks before it gets to the table. If you make a French dressing, put it in the bowl first, then put your salad servers in, and lightly pile the salad on top of the servers, so that it does not touch the dressing. Only at the table should you mix your salad, giving it the coating of harmonized flavours that add to its delight. If you use mayonnaise, place it in a separate bowl or top it on the salad, and mix only before serving. Only a few salads (the soft cooked varieties, such as potato salad, Russian salad, herring salad) should be mixed in mayonnaise before being brought to the table.

The next salad rule is temperature. Keep the salad cool. It then retains its crispness, highlights its flavours, and, by its very chill, refreshes. This doesn't mean that you should have it ice-cold: take the bowl out of the refrigerator just before serving.

Flavouring a salad is its most subtle secret. And here you can have fun because you can go on a culinary adventure creating exciting hints. Think of the wonderful flavouring agents we have in Israel for salads: onion, peppers, garlic, mint, dill, parsley, nasturtium, fennel, celery, paprika, mustard, cheese, curry and — if you are even more daring — such lesser-known surprises as, additions of sorrel, dandelion, capers, tarragon, caraway, and others. But — this is important — you should never taste these flavourings: they should just lurk in the salad bowl, so that you suspect their presence, and the elusiveness of your herbs or other agents should make one guess with mouth-watering pleasure. Never forget that garlic gives soul to salad: but please, just a little soul!

THE COMBINATIONS:

The combination of your salad is most important. And no hard and fast rules can be given here, since the combination possibilities are almost endless. How many people in Israel, for instance, think of dicing an apple into a salad of potatoes and herring? And yet that apple (and I also chop in green celery stalks) will do to your herring salad on a hot day what a new hat will do to you when you feel blue. And how many people think of rubbing the bowl with garlic for a crisp *fruit* salad, and then adding mayonnaise to the whipped cream that goes over it all? Well, it was Farouk's favourite, and though the old boy's temperament may not have been the best thing for the *fellahin*, his girth did speak well for his epicurean tastes.

And then there's the flavour of cheese. Americans (the best salad-dressers in the world) have lately taken to limburger up their leafy green salads. Personally I think the limburger flavour is too high for a salad, but I find that the American cheese we now get, when grated into mayonnaise and allowed to blend for a few hours, makes the most heavenly dressing for salads. Try it with peas, especially when combined with chopped sweet pickles.

Try to introduce crispness even to soft salads by chopping in carrots, or cucumbers, or celery or apple (in season). The crunch is a good note even with the tenderest vegetables.

And then, there's the garnishing! If you chop up your vegetables to look like hash, or tear your lettuces to look like rags, they'll be about as tasty. You don't need glamorous cutters (but they make nice novelties) to achieve a salad that looks good enough to eat. Cut your vegetables evenly and generously (you want to get a bite into each kind) and uniformly. For the rest there are wonderful simple tricks that glamourize your plate. A sprig of parsley or mint, a helping of salad on a lettuce leaf trimmed up with a rose radish, a brave garnish of beetroot, a few olives, an egg slice, or a cunningly cut tomato will do wonders to excite the family. There are many novelties to introduce: you can make perky penguins out of hard-boiled eggs and black olives, you can make barber-poles with special circular cutters, you can make carrot curls, or beetroot waffles, celery chrysanthemums, American-beauty roses out of orange peel, but some of these little tricks take demonstrating. There are simpler, and just as clever novelties: cut of yellow cheese, for instance, you can shape little apples and give them rosy cheeks with paprika, using a clove for a stem; or you can shape tiny carrots, with a parsley sprig for a stem.

And then there's the dressing. Wine vinegars are best in all dressings. Olive oil is preferred. But good dressings can be made of what is available at the time, if you also flavour correctly with herbs and spices, to bring out the best you want in your salad. Grind your own pepper if you have a mill. Use fresh herbs instead of dried when you can. But use only a little of them.

UNUSUAL MIXTURES:

Here are but a few combinations that are truly uplifting in the summer heat. Don't let them surprise you.

1) Grated carrot with finely sawed cabbage (use a bread knife), chopped onion, diced celery, chopped apple, parsley, and mayonnaise.
2) Lettuce hearts, nasturtium leaves, young fennel, parsley, and any other favourite greens, (such as watercress or curly cress, so seldom seen here!) in French dressing, with young radishes cut into roses.
3) Sliced oranges and Bermudas, with paprika and French dressing.
4) Grapefruit and lettuce with French dressing and paprika.
5) Sliced cucumbers with dill, chopped onion tops, and sour cream.
6) Diced oranges, shredded cabbage, mayonnaise mixed with sour cream.
7) Sliced oranges, chopped onion, black olives, with salt and sugar served on lettuce with French dressing.

Besides these "unusual" combinations, and many more far more odd but very wonderful, there are heavenly conservative combinations such as:

1) Diced cooked celery root, chopped celery, minced parsley, chopped onion, diced hard-cooked eggs, mayonnaise.
2) Tomatoes stuffed with chopped onion, cucumber, dill and mayonnaise.
3) Combination salad of all spring raw vegetables such a radishes, carrots, tomatoes, onion, cucumber, celery, served on lettuce with mayonnaise.

There are salads and salads. Serve them twice a day for health and pleasure during the summer months. They're easy to make. Easy to take.

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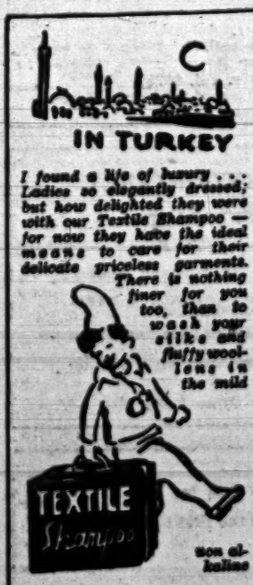

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★

Put On Your Thinking Cap

FOR it's time to pep up jades appetites (and keep them up) with crisp, cool salads that make the whole family ask for seconds instead of just pecking at the food. We know you must have help, think for a moment — here it is, — MATA SALAD DRESSING *— spoonfuls of it added to any (and we mean any) salad blends all the ingredients together and makes for really good eating. On your next shopping list — Mata Salad Dressing along with that other MATA feature — vitamin enriched MARGARINE.*

★

More Exclusives

THREE completely new designs in Copper plates by Jean David have just reached MIKRA STUDIO *of 58 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv. They are so lovely you'll want to own all three, and will hate giving them away, even if you meant them for gifts. Kahana Ceramics, also exclusive at the Mikra Studio, are brighter and gayer than ever. Reproductions of works by Israel artists ready for framing, and hand-made silver jewellery, are also special at Mikra.*

★

This Can Be you . . .

MAKING fashion news with exciting new fabrics brought to you by DELFINER-JOHANANOFF. *Their very latest and just out — printed "BHANTUNG" and "TOILE RAYON" — in such a rich variety of colours. Smart and cool as can be, these fabrics are designed to whisk away your budget cares and give you the cool assurance of wearing fashion's very latest frocks. These new materials found at Delfiner-Johananoff shops — Tel Aviv and Jerusalem.*

★

No Secret

JUST plain fact—you cannot be really well groomed unless your clothes are impeccably kept. And there's just one way to achieve this — send them to the cleaners regularly. With all the lovely new fabrics out this year, run no risks — have them done the KESHET *way. Keshet's experience and equipment, their care and clear know-how in handling, protects your garments, gives them long life — and you the feeling of having stepped from a bandbox.*

★

Lingerie Look

SO fresh, so dainty, so widely coveted and so easy to achieve with a crisp linen or cotton blouse from the fabulous collection of MARY SIEDNER & CO., *at 82A Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv. The "lingerie Look" in this cotton summer is of utmost importance and of equal importance is that you have full value — for all you buy. So it's certain — it's Mary Siedner & Co. and her "La Boutique" for "separates inseparable," for those who are fashion and budget-wise.*

Until You've Tried It

YOU don't really know how invigorating life can be. So we advise you repair to the Kiosk nearest at hand for a refreshing glass of "Mezeg" (Sprite). Don't wait until some really smart hostess introduces you to the drink that's made for now. This "SPRITE" — just the name suggests an exciting fizz — is made of finest CARMEL ORIENTALE wine—red or white—plus soda for one of the most delightfully cooling drinks found anywhere. Next time you pass a kiosk — ask for a Carmel "SPRITE."

★

Right From the Start

LOOK lovely, feel more confident and comfortable in one of Rovell's new maternity separates. Smart dresses with matching jackets — you'll love them and live in them, and even wear them after the baby is born. Of fashionable cottons, these maternity separates will keep you looking fresh and lovely. Of course the jackets can be worn with other skirts and frocks. Maternity clothes are a special feature at ROVELL'S, Princess Mary Ave., Jerusalem.

★

What Lovely Hair!

YOU love to hear them say it every time you go by, and you'll hear this compliment over and over again after each time you wash your hair with NECA SHAMPOO — *Cream, Egg or Lanolin — whichever type best suits your hair. It's also the mildest and safest for baby's and children's soft, soft curls. So if you would hear those appreciative "oh's and ah's" whenever you or the girls go by — switch to the* NECA Shampoo — *you'll be wreathed in smiles and crowned in glory.*

★

Glamour Girls

SO nice to look at, but if you try copying their hairstyles you might find yourself in trouble. For matching hairdo's to your face and personality, and even your job, needs expert advice. There are seven operators with many years of experience both here and abroad ready to serve you (styling, shaping, cutting, setting, tinting, permanent waving, facials) at LILO BAER-GOLDSCHMIDT'S, 45 Rehov Ben Yehuda (second floor), Tel Aviv. *For your convenience — open all day (8 a.m.-7 p.m.). Please 'phone 2464, for an appointment.*

★

Beautiful Ballerinas

IN what a galaxy of colours — absolutely almost everyone you can think of and a dream of comfort too. These are the Ballerinas LIEBER & CO. *of* Jaffa Rd., Jerusalem & ROSENBAUM *of* 31 Rehov Herzl, Haifa, *have stocked for you. And they fit so perfectly — as do all the shoes carried by these firms. Experts themselves they stock only finely made shoes — both hand and machine made.*

★

Buying Blindfolded

NO one but an expert really knows what goes on inside a second-hand piano. And if you don't consult one you might just as well shut your eyes and buy blindfolded. Second-hand pianos must be technically overhauled before you can expect them to really give satisfactory service. Every second-hand piano handled by KLEINMAN PIANOS of Rehov Koresh (behind G.P.O.), 'phone 3796, Jerusalem, *is accurately tested — perfectly reconditioned.*

★

Turn Them Around

. . . and look for the label with the MEFI *Triangle Trademark — your guarantee for finest tempered steel springs, Algerian sea grass and select new materials, that are used by this firm. So when buying sofas, armchairs or mattresses ("Aristocrat" —* MEFI's famous brand, of course), *make sure it is the best money can buy. Genuine* MEFI *on sale at all good furniture stores throughout the country.*

★

Banish Them At Once

START the fight right now and see to it that all those nasty pests — flies, mosquitos, and all other bugs are banished from your home. Give them the shock treatment with SHELLTOX. *A full-sized spray blasted on them will rid you of this seasonal annoyance and make life so much happier and so much more liveable. SHELLTOX is available everywhere — grocers, pharmacies and almost anybody else that's selling anything, because you can't get along during the summer unless you're rid of the pests.*

★

"All's Well"

THAT'S a familiar term on the high seas but it has special portent this time for there's a boat on the way. It's coming from far off — makes you cool just to think of it. It has sailed from Norway, and it's loaded with delicious FRIONOR *Fish Fillet. Scarce on the market of late — this is welcome news for housewives who build their menus around FRIONOR'S high grade fish fillet.*

★

Tartar Dressing

IT'S the dressing that makes the salad and you've often envied the hostess that serves some exciting combination. So make this Tartar Dressing one of your very own. Take: 1 small jar of TELMA SANDWICH SPREAD, *2 tbs. vinegar, 1 tbs. chopped pickles (sweet-sour variety best), 2 tbs. chopped green pepper and red pimento, 1 tbs. chopped parsley. Mix together and serve on fish, meat or chicken salads. Good with cooked vegetables — such as marrows, string beans, etc.*

THE WORLD OF THE BIBLE

ENCYCLOPEDIA MIQRAIT (Biblical Encyclopaedia) Ed. Institutum Bialik et Museum Antiquitatum Judaicarum ad Universitatem Hebraicam pertinens Vol. II. Bialik Foundation, Jerusalem. pp. 32, 960 columns, Plates and Maps.

The first volume of this finest manifestation of Israel scholarship, combining a revival of national tradition with international research, was reviewed in these columns in December, 1950. Since then, the Editorial Board has lost its chairman, E. L. Sukenik, and the chief editor, U.M.D. Cassuto. The three remaining members, B. Mazar, N. H. Tur-Sinai, and S. Yeivin (J. Guttmann resigned for other duties, but remained as a contributor), admirably assisted by Mr. Bejnart, have successfully preserved the spirit which united the editors from the beginning. In the list of contributors appear new names of outstanding Israeli scholars, as well as several foreign celebrities, Jewish and non-Jewish.

The new volume contains 150 columns more than the first. The wonderful map of Palestine communication roads in Biblical times (Avi-Yona, Kalay, Mazar) was drawn according to the method of a professor in the Kyosho University (whose name, in contrast to those of all other foreign scholars mentioned in the preface, is given in Hebrew letters only).

Old Testament Theology

The most remarkable feature of this Encyclopaedia are the numerous articles jointly making up the first modern Jewish attempt at a "Biblical Theology of the Old Testament," such as Creation of the World (Cassuto), Cosmology (Ben Shammay), Religion of Israel (Kaufmann), Apparition of God (Seligmann), Survival of the Soul (Heinemann), Providence (Heinemann), and many minor subjects. Although the influence of the respective authors' personal religious standpoints on their choosing, grouping and interpreting the Biblical data is incidentally apparent, the achievements of this group of articles are most impressive. The article "Cosmology" deserves attention, despite its almost too elaborate philosophical foundation.

The volume contains several articles on Biblical books, the Hebrew names of which begin with one of the letters "Beth" to "Zain", for instance Numeri, Ben Sira (Segal), Genesis, Chronicles, Deuteronomy, Daniel (H. L. Ginsberg — New York), Hosea, Leviticus, Zechariah. Among the historical articles "David" (Yeivin) stands out, with a comprehensive genealogical table and a new attempt at a chronology of his life, as well as the same author's articles on Israel tribes, such as Benjamin,

By M. PLESSNER

Gad, Dan, Zebulon, which also show the sometimes contradictory genealogies given in several places of the Bible.

Archaeological Research

The most attractive parts of the volume are again the splendidly illustrated archaeological articles. We mention Well (Hirshberg), City of Babylon (Oppenheim-Chicago), Bethel (Ben Dor and Lewenstamm), Beth Sha'an (Ben Dor), Beth Shemesh (Avigad), Building (Yeivin), Gebal-Byblos (Albright-Baltimore), Gozan on the Euphrates (Lewenstamm), H. Frankfort (London) contributes an article on Religion and Religions in the Ancient East. Last but not least, we must mention "Hellenism," consisting of History (Shalit), Papyrology (Tcherikover), Literature (Guttman), Inscriptions (Schwabe), Archaeology (Avi Yona) and Influence on Biblical Judaism (Heinemann).

A few critical remarks may be permitted. The explanation of the Biblical account of the Creation rightly stresses that the great whales were created by God and were not his pre-existent enemies. But the interpretation of the first verses of Genesis cannot be maintained linguistically, and the pre-existence of water remains unexplained.

In the article on Covenant, the explanation of bisecting the animals between which the partners have to pass is not convincing. In the very fine article on Blessing and Damnation, the interpretation of the Jacob-Esau story omits Esau's question: "Hast thou not reserved a blessing for me?" The explanation of *Be'er Lahay Ro'i* does not take into account that the Arab tradition also understands *Lahay* as *Lehi* (jaw-bone). Ibn Hisham tells that Hagar, after returning from a search for water, found little Ishmael digging under his cheek for water with his hand.

Finally, a few technical remarks. The use of Biblical words should be marked by italics. An index of all Biblical quotations should be prepared in time. The number of errors is greater than shown in the list at the end of the volume. For example, we find on pp. 500 and 506 *Exulantes* for *Exulantes*. The *Keilinschriftliche Bibliothek* is called *Keilschriftliche* on p. 937. The Auguste Victoria Hospital on the Mount of Olives (picture caption, p. 918) is called Victoria Augusta Hospital. It is also unfortunate that typography does not always maintain the high standard set in Volume 1: the reader is incessantly annoyed by the frequent unevenness of the lines.

All this, however, are only small blemishes in a magnificent publication.

THE MOMENT OF FULFILMENT
Mr. Darius Milhaud at the final rehearsal of his opera "David," which had its world premiere in Jerusalem this week.
Photo by Schlesinger

GENIUS OF JUDAISM

END OF EXILE. By James Parkes. — Valentine Mitchell, London, 197 pp. 15/-.

2,000 YEARS. A HISTORY OF ANTI-SEMITISM. By Emil de J. Long, Exposition, New York, 304 pp.

By JEREMIAH BEN-JACOB

"End of Exile" re-interprets the vocation of Israel in a manner infrequently encountered either in Christian theology or Zionist ideology. When such a re-interpretation is the outcome of 25 years of research into almost every aspect of the relations between the Jewish people and its neighbours by a Church of England Minister who has maintained close contacts with Jewish scholars and Zionist leaders, it is worthy of special attention.

Principles and Practice

Dr. Parkes is certain that the mission of Israel does not consist, as many of the Reform Rabbis in the 19th century believed, of enunciating to the world the great messages of the ancient prophets. There is not a high moral principle, he says, with which the world is not already familiar and of which it is not heartily sick. The language of morality has been so debased by constant misuse that words like righteousness and peace have become void of all positive content.

The author maintains that Judaism is pre-eminently the religion of "know-how." That which changed the life of the Jewish people was Torah, not prophetism. For Torah is the embodiment of eternal principles in concrete practices, not in exalted generalizations. The prophets summoned all men to do righteously. But it was the Rabbis who established the congregational worship in the synagogues. Introduced schools into every Jewish community, examined the nature of evidence and legal procedure. The centuries of rabbinic Judaism could be summarized in the words "how we put this into practice."

From rabbinic Judaism the modern Jew inherited a perpetual interest in how things work. From the very beginning, Zionist colonization has demonstrated the survival of this gift of "know-how," particularly in the forms of agricultural pioneering and the establishment of a "complete state within a state" in Mandated Palestine.

The genius of Judaism lies in its ability to see great moral principles in terms of practical programmes. But this genius will be dissipated, Dr. Parkes holds, if Israel will consider herself a nation like other nations. What makes Israel unique is the Diaspora, which feeds inward into the heart of Israel and draws fresh experience from its Gentile environment to incorporate into Jewish life.

The burden of the book is a plea that now is the time to stress the importance of the preservation of the Diaspora, as an essential link in the trinity of Israel, Diaspora and the Gentile world. Israel needs the Jews of the Diaspora, as much as they need Israel, if not more. Israel without a Diaspora would mean in effect the triumph of "gentilism" over "Jewishness" and a distortion of authentic Jewish traditions and profound historic roots.

Orthodox Failure

The religious problem, however, has become complicated by the Orthodox groups in Israel, who do not possess "know-how." They have failed to realize that, with the establishment of the State, Israel is reverting to the religious pattern which prevailed before the Mishnaic period. They have become voiceless on the major moral issues that confront Israel. "I cannot think of any action of the Orthodox bloc in the Knesset which recalled the moral grandeur or political realism of the prophets of ancient Israel," Dr. Parkes states. He holds that there is a paramount need for Judaism to recover a theological interest and to develop its own positive doctrine of a living God.

The author is also severely critical of the chauvinists, political as well as religious. He believes that in the long run the issue of Jerusalem will transcend the issue of Israel's relations with her Arab neighbours. The deepest danger confronting Israel on this issue are the chauvinists who dream of the military conquest of the whole city as an alternative to the unity which comes naturally as the expression of united hearts. Dr. Parkes advocates that a centre in which representatives of the world religions meet for study, research and discussion be established in Jerusalem ultimately developing a concord firmly resting on reality.

The paradox of universalism and separatism was already manifest at the birth of the Jewish people at the call of Abraham. It is Israel which prevents the universalism from degenerating into cosmopolitanism; it is the Diaspora which saves Israel from becoming arrogant or parochial in her particularism.

The Wandering Jew

No trace of the comprehension of such paradoxes and concepts, so ably presented by Dr. Parkes, can be found in Mr. Long's book on anti-Semitism, which is basically an indictment of Jewish separatism.

Mr. Long combines a medieval theological concept of the "Wandering Jew" with a superficial analysis of the contemporary situation. He concludes that the Jewish struggle for survival must continue until all men have learned the "Truth in the basic teaching of Jesus of Nazareth" and until the "tribes of Judah and Benjamin are reunited to the ten tribes of Israel for the task of building the community of all nations."

Old English Sculpture

LATER ENGLISH ROMANESQUE SCULPTURE 1140-1210. By George Zarnecki. — Tiranti, London, — 68 pp., 123 plates. 15/-.

This is the second of two volumes on the same subject, the first having covered the period from 1066, the year of the Norman Conquest, to 1140, when England was in the throes of civil war.

The present volume ends in 1210, when the Gothic was making its first impact on English architecture and incidentally, while the country lay under the Papal interdict. The 123 photographic plates amply prove that art, based on spiritual values, flourishes despite the squabblings of the workaday world.

Mr. Zarnecki's book, ignoring the political background and taking the social and religious framework for granted, is admirably concise. The various schools of local sculpture, such as the Hereford and Yorkshire, and essential features like Beak-Head ornaments are duly emphasized. There are two useful indices, one of detailed descriptive notes to the plates and the other of names and places mentioned in both volumes.

B.H.

Summer Idyll In Ancient Israel

IMMA SHEL MALKHUT (Mother of Royalty). By Yehoshua Bachrach Religious Section of the Youth and Halutz Department, Zionist Organization, Jerusalem. 79 pp.

No echo of border strife reverberates, no din of clashes with infiltrators resounds as we open the Book of Ruth, the 85 verses of which are laid in rural Israel "in the days when the Judges judged." If any hint of struggle there be in this lovely dramatic and poetic work, it is of a psychological nature, speaking of remorse, pangs of conscience, indecision, — and elation.

The author of this small volume has made a commendable and successful effort to round out a comprehensive and systematic interpretation of this most idyllic book of the Scriptures. He has made use of both highway and by-way of interpretation, and has so capably integrated the various citations from the sources as to make the picture more or less complete.

In addition, he has interspersed the narrative chapters with explanatory sections on the life, laws and customs of ancient Israel and his lucid method of presentation, together with his easy and flowing style will help the reader to appreciate the personality and character of Ruth the Moabitess, the great-grandmother of King David.

Pioneering In Upper Galilee

SHVARIM HORSHU BAHAR. (Oxen Ploughed the Hillside). By Aharon Even-Hen.—Tversky, Tel Aviv, 170 pp. IL.1.500.

Only yesterday — 60 or 70 years ago — the first daring pioneers struck their tent pegs into the wild and unyielding Galilean landscape. Today the tractor weaves to and fro, turning up the rich brown earth and providing the country with bread. Evening falls, and the farmer turns on the electric switch to read the paper, make his calculations or listen to the broadcast. Tel Aviv is a few hours away by bus.

It was not so in the writer's boyhood years. Rosh Pina-born Even Hen (today *The Post* correspondent in Natanya) sweeping through Galilee with the armed forces a few years ago, noted the amenities that Galilee then lacked when he romped across the stony hills and was impelled to pen his memories and mark the differences.

The writer covers an interesting period in the settlement of Eretz Yisrael, writing a straightforward simple Hebrew, peppered here and there with a sprinkling of Arabic, then an important part of life in Galilee.

The book is interesting and attractive. Even Hen should dig deeper into his memory and let us have some more tales of the past.

M.H.

SELECTED NEW FICTION

HEROES OF THE EMPTY VIEW. By James Aldridge.—Bodley Head London, 400 pp., 12/6.

Here is a sharp and inexplicable disappointment! Mr. Aldridge is the author of "The Diplomat," despite somewhat clumsy construction — a grand book with a great subject brilliantly represented. In his next novel, "The Hunter," telling of a lonely trapper in the frozen Canadian north, he had also mastered cleverly a problem of ethics and psychology, and in addition had given a fascinating picture of life in the wilds showing familiarity with the forests, the beasts and the men. In both books Mr. Aldridge's approach had been highly intelligent his diction distinguished; in both the narrative moved swiftly, the people came alive, and interest never flagged.

The only thing that "Heroes of the Empty View" has in common with the others is an excellent subject, a problem that the author of "The Diplomat" should have presented graphically and clearly. It is the fate of the true Beduin in the Syrian desert.

Young prince Hamid, together with an Englishman, Ned Gordon frees the tribes from the overlordship of the King of Bahrax — an imaginary country, but the tribal revolt peters out, with Gordon, "exiled" to England, returning only to die accidentally at the hand of a Bahrasi friend. He has died in vain for the Beduin way of life, the "last freedom on this earth" is doomed to make way for agriculture and industry in any case.

A fine theme, but botched so completely that the book is almost unreadable. Not one convincing character; turgid talk, meaningless and endless; violence with no rhyme and little reason; and what empty verbiage! The overall effect is so blurred and woolly that this reviewer literally found herself polishing her glasses, in an unconscious attempt to make things clearer. In the end, she could not trust her own judgment, believing it impossible that so fine a writer could descend so low; and as no reviews are available yet, she tried to make two knowledgeable admirers of Mr. Aldridge read the book. Both gave up between page 40 and page 50.

THE GARDEN TO THE SEA. By Philip Toynbee.—Doubleday, New York, 219 pp. $3.-

This is definitely an experiment which does not come off, but it is interesting for itself.

The novel is symbolic, though it is not quite clear of what — possibly of sin and expiation. The style is rhythmic, often poetic, sometimes turgid. The experiment consists in representing all the streams of consciousness in one individual as voices talking together. It is not clear what is gained, and lucidity is certainly lost.

The story is about a young man of our time, a fighter pilot, married, in whose soul not two, but four different personalities struggle for supremacy. It seems that he killed his wife on returning from the war, because she had been unfaithful, but I am not sure; neither am I certain whether he then commits suicide.

Apart from the unlucky experiment in representation, this is a novel typical of the modern trend of defeatism and frustration, a tortured and a torturing thing. The author is gifted, but on the wrong track.

PAULA ARNOLD

DUBLIN ANNIVERSARY

June 16, 1904, was — as Arnold Bennett put it — 'the dullest day possible.' A steamer exploded near New York with heavy loss of life. The Gold Cup was run at Ascot. The main news in Ireland was a Breach of Promise action from Kilkenny. Yet this day, as lived in Dublin, gelled into world literature through the medium of James Joyce's 'Ulysses.'

Few of the characters that stalk the book's pages remain alive. The ebullience of Oliver St. John Gogarty alias Buck Mulligan is in no way impaired by the passage of a mere half-century, as is evidenced by his new book. Several members of Joyce's family reside in scattered parts of the world. Joyce himself died in 1941: the other characters, great and small, have evaporated from the Dublin scene, although their prototypes are still to be met on every corner.

The streets of Dublin have changed little, but many of the landmarks of the city and of the book have undergone metamorphoses. Mr. Bloom's home at 7 Eccles Street is a dingy but respectable house in the middle of a terrace of indistinguishable residences. The brothel area has been pulled down and Davy Byrne's bar spruced up. But the original settings of many scenes remain unchanged—the Martello tower in Sandycove, the Ormond bar and the Burton restaurant, the National Library, etc.

Fifty years have passed and there is still good talk in the bars of Dublin. But Dublin today lacks inspiration, and the heyday of literary creativity is over. The attainment of national independence and the failure of the language revival, together with the hegemony of the Church, have destroyed initiative and the lust for adventure, leaving a state of creeping paralysis.

Joyce's later works stand as gigantic monuments set up on alien soil to a town and society which evoked nostalgic yearning and wild protest.

G.B.W.

Publications Received

HEBREW

Shakespeare, W., Macbeth (transl. E. Broido). Schocken, Jerusalem.

Barkhash, Y., Imo Shel Malkut (Mother of Royalty). Religious Section, Youth and Haluts Dept., Zionist Organization, Jerusalem.

Arai, E., Moladeteinu, part 4, The Mounts of Yehuda. Mass, Jerusalem.

Ben Ya'acov, A., Toret Ha'korbanot. Mass, Jerusalem.

Milhaud, D., (transl. Sh. Hofman). Tuvim B'li Munka (Notes without Music). Tversky, Tel Aviv.

Kaal, E., Mehkarim b'Sifrei. Dvir, Tel Aviv.

Nir, A., Beit Hasp'ipim (Thoughts and Ideas). Dvir, Tel Aviv.

Bieger, E., Toldot Yisrael Bazman He'hadash (Jewish History in Modern Times), Part 3. Dvir Tel Aviv.

Knesel, D., Gush Etzion Be'milhamtenu (Gush Etzion at War). Religious Section of Youth and Haluts Dept., Zionist Organization, Jerusalem.

Bonayahu, M., Zvi Nishri (Biography). Association of Physical Training Teachers at the Herzlia Secondary School, Tel Aviv.

Italian World Guide

CALENDARIO ATLANTE DE AGOSTINI 1954. 50th edition. Instituto Geografico De Agostini, Novara, Italy. 480 pp. + 30 maps. Lire 800 ($1.30).

What makes this booklet so different from similar manuals is its size and its up-to-dateness; in spite of its numerous pages it is of less than pocket-size and it mentions even the new Ramle cement plant.

In addition to the usual general economic statistics, the "Calendario Atlante" contains a detailed demo-ethnographic and politico-economic description of every country. Israel rates over three pages — more than either the Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Iraq or Pakistan. Jerusalem is mentioned as Israel's capital with the following remark: "Jerusalem's internationalization voted upon by the U.N., is being ignored by Israel as well as by Jordan." Mention is made also of the Huleh reclamation project and of Negev colonization. Some minor mistakes (Nablus in Israel territory, Israel exporting goods to Egypt, Jaffa as important railway centre) will be amended in next year's issue.

The section dealing with Egypt contains a paragraph about the Suez Canal with a quotation from the 1888 Convention: "...the Canal will be free and open in time of peace and war to all ships irrespective of their flag; it will not be subject to the right of blockade..."

The maps, although necessarily on a small scale, are very neatly printed. A geographical and an analytical index complete this most helpful and well produced little annual handbook.

E. TRAUBNER.

Life and Letters

STATE AND STUDENTS IN U.K.

State assistance in the field of university education in England is provided in two directions. The universities themselves receive grants, estimated for the current year at approximately £28m. and students are assisted by State scholarships and maintenance allowances.

According to a survey in The Financial Times, over 70 per cent of students entering the university for the first time will receive financial assistance either from the Ministry of Education or from their local authority; of the remainder, some hold private awards, some come from overseas, and a steadily diminishing number are completely maintained by their parents.

State scholarships and maintenance allowances to university students are estimated to cost some £31m. this year; in 1938-39 they cost only £136,000.

"DIOGENES" OFFERS $1,000 Prize

The quarterly review "Diogenes", published by the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies in cooperation with Unesco, has announced a prize of $1,000 to be awarded in 1955. The prize will be given for an article presenting new and useful ideas in any discipline of the human sciences. Rules for the competition are published in the April issue of "Diogenes" (No. 6). Entries must be submitted in English, French, German, Italian or Spanish — languages in which "Diogenes" is published — before December 31, 1954.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew...

A correspondent takes me down a peg or two for having mentioned in this column, as though it were something altogether new under the sun, a certain book which he remembers having seen at least five years ago.

"In England and the United States," he goes on, "publishers generally indicate the edition of the book; in the event, let us say, that it is the tenth, the preceding nine are indicated, together with the year of printing... This is seldom done in Israel, where such facts are handled by the publishers as though they were secrets." I pass this on without comment.

And now for the weekly round. Ktavim presents "Anakh" (Plumb Line, IL.4.700) which is host of 73 Israel writers, poets, critics, painters and sculptors who participate in a symposium on local art and literature. The volume is edited by a board of three, presided over by Y. Arikha. Professor M. Schwabe and Yehoshua Guttman are the editors of "Escolot" (Scholia, H.U.-Magnes Press, IL.1.500) a new learned journal devoted to classical studies.

S. Shalom's "Hayinu K'holmim" (We were as Dreamers, Yavne, IL.1.600) is a collection of poems dealing with the resurgence of Israel, while "Tokhen Lohet" (Flaming Content, Tversky) is a collection of poems by Julian Tuwim translated from Polish by Y. Lichtenbaum. "Atzmaut Yisrael" (Israel's Independence, M. Biran, IL.3.200) edited by B. Mikhli, is the second part of a projected ten-volume set of legends, poems and stories for youngsters in Israel. The first part dealt with the land, its geography and its people, while the new part discusses everything that has to do with life in the new State and the factors that brought it into existence. The next part will deal with Israel's festivals and holidays.

Asher Goren, research student at the Hebrew University, has made a comprehensive study of "Haliga Ha'arvit" (The Arab League, Ayanot, IL.3.750) and turns a powerful searchlight on the structure and activities of this incongruous political body.

Am Oved has issued the fourth number of "Riva'on l'Khalkala (Economic Quarterly, IL.1.500), while Dvir's contribution this week is "Bane Hasipim" (Thoughts and Ideas, IL.1.500) by Aharon Nir, a collection of meditations on subjects philosophical; also from "Dvir" comes "Mehkarim b'Sifrē" (Studies in the Halakhic Midrash on the Book of Numbers and Deuteronomy, IL.4.900) by Zvi Karl.

An ambitious new publication of "Massada" is "Madrikh la'Inginir" (Engineering Handbook, IL.12.-) by S. G. Etingen, Vol. 1: Engineering Fundamentals.

M.H.

...and Foreign

This week, there has been a spate of pocket books, some new and some re-issues, many of them excellent. Somerset Maugham features prominently with three novels. "The Moon and Sixpence" (310 pr.) is perhaps Maugham's best novel: an acid although sentimental English version of the Gauguin legend, it just misses being great because Maugham lacked the courage to give Strickland's own reasons for his very odd conduct, preferring to hide behind the conjectures of a detached "I." "Woman of the World" (310 pr.), originally called "Theatre," is an interesting novel, and "The Narrow Corner" (310 pr.) obviously a potboiler.

There are three offsprings of that curious misalliance between fiction and history known as the historical novel. One of last year's best sellers, "The Silver Chalice" by Thomas B. Costain (625 pr.) is a super-colossal example of how bad this form of writing can be. "Jew Suss" by Lion Feuchtwanger (625 pr.) and "I Claudius" by Robert Graves (435 pr.) are so good that they completely overcome this reader's prejudices against this type of novel. Graves must be one of the best stylists writing English during the past 20 years.

Another well-written novel of its kind is C.S. Forester's "The African Queen" (310 pr.), a first-rate adventure story. The publishers of the pocket book edition of William Saroyan's "The Laughing Matter" changed the title to "A Secret Story" (310 pr.): unfortunately the content remains "complete and unabridged."

A novel of Hollywood which is largely vivid and interesting is James G. Pollak's "Golden Egg" (435 pr.). As long as Pollak deals sympathetically with his hero, the story is absorbing; whenever he remembers that his publisher wanted a Schulberg revelation of a "Hollywood heel" the novel collapses.

Israelis, living so close to the kibbutz ideal, will be fascinated by an account of early Utopism, "Pitcairn's Island," by Charles Nordhoff and James Norman Hall (310 pr.), although the writing is almost incredibly bad. The educated characters talk a stately type of English which I thought died with J. Fennimore Cooper, while the rough sailors use such vile oaths as "Curdle ye, Isaac" or "Damn yer blood, Matt!" Despite these oddities of style the fate of the Bounty mutineers makes such an interesting tale that we forgive the authors for being "little mischties," whatever these may be.

Erle Stanley Gardiner, of Perry Mason fame, contributes what is perhaps his best book, "The Court of Last Resort" (435 pr.). These are true records of miscarriages of justice through the stupidity and dishonesty of law enforcement officers.

PHILIP GILLON

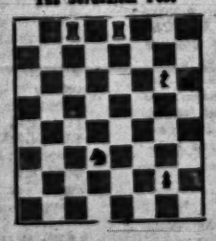
Chess

June 4, 1954

Problem No. 811
H. Faust,
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

White mates in Three

Endgame No. 83
D. Dror, Kiryat Bialik
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



White to play and Draw

SOLUTIONS

Problem No. 807 (Bernshtein): 1. Rf1, e2 (Q, e4) 2.Rf3 (Qe1, Rd1). Threefold pawn line opening, excellently executed. **Endgame No. 80** (Bumann): 1.Kf4+ Kd7 2.Ke5+ Kc8 3.Rf2 K:b6 4.e6 b5 5.Ke6! and wins. 1.Ke6? Ka5! 2.Ke4+ Ka6 3.K:P P!Q 4.B:Q, draw.

Correction. The author of No.776 (Mr. P. ten Cate) posts the problem as follows: White — Ka1; Rh7; Bb4, Bd7; Kb4; Pc3, Bc4ch — Pc4; Re6; Bg8; Pa2. Mate in two by 1.Bd1 etc.

PENULTIMATE GAME IN MOSCOW

Like the 1951 Botvinnik — Bronstein world championship match, the present one as well was to be decided in the last game. In order to win the coveted title, Smyslov had to score 3½ points out of the last four games, (points score was 10½:9½ after the 20th game) while Botvinnik could be satisfied with a mere 1½. Smyslov almost performed the feat, failing short by a point in his task. The fighting 24th game was a fitting short finale, draw being agreed on after 22 moves, and so Botvinnik retained his title.

The 23rd game of the match, after which both Botvinnik and Smyslov had 11½ points, became a Sicilian defence by transposition, and was won by Smyslov after only 33 moves:

Game No. 445

White: Smyslov Black: Botvinnik (Moscow, May 11, 1954)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 e6 3.Kd2 Kc6 4.c3 g6 5.Bg5 Bg7 6.Kbg7? K:g7 7.0-0 0-0 8.e5 d6 9.e4 b5 10.Qb3 d5 11.e:d6 e:d6 12.Ba1 b4 13.Kd1 Bg4 14.g:h6 B:f3 15.B:f3 Kh6 16.B:d3 B:h6 17.Re1 B:f4 18.Ke2! B:d3 19.K:d3 K:f5 20.Re5 Kf6! 21.Q:d5 Kf:e5 22.Q:g8 Q:d3 23.K:e4 Re8 24.Kf4# Re8 25. 21:b7 Ra6? 26.K:c5 Qf5 27.Re5 Ke6 28.R:f5+ Black resigns.

TEL AVIV CHAMPIONSHIP

The central game of the 6th round between the leader of the tournament, Alumi, and Dr. Oren ended in a draw. Scores after the 6th round: Alumi 5½, Oren 4½, Sussmann, Weller and Lubomski 4, Shifrin 3½, Bamelis 2(1), Braun & Ofer 1½.

Kh8; Re8, Re4. (2)
Kh6; Kc2; Pg2, g4. (4)

White to play and Draw

Stamp of the Week

This stamp from East Germany shows a bust of Stalin resting on drapes of his favourite colour — which was not red, but orange. The stamp, perforated 13, and printed in photogravure costs only 5d. in London.

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UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN LAWS
The Intermediate Examination in Laws will be held in Israel beginning on September 13, 1954. The last date for entries for this examination will be June 15. Intending candidates should apply for entry forms and further information to:
The Education Officer,
The British Council,
27 Allenby Rd.,
Tel Aviv. Tel. 28757

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION
The next examinations for the General Certificate of Education will take place in Tel Aviv, Haifa and Nazareth in November, 1954. Entry forms and regulations (Price 500 pruta) may be obtained from:
The Education Officer,
The British Council,
27 Allenby Rd.,
Tel Aviv. Tel. 28757
All applications must be received at the above address not later than June 15, 1954.

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Children, Farmers Offer First Fruits

Jerusalem Post Staff

TEL AVIV Thursday. — Trucks laden with barley, wheat and flowers rolled into Tel Aviv today bearing the first harvests of Negev settlements. Mounted traffic police met the procession at the corner of Sderot Yerushalayim in Jaffa at 9.30 a.m. After more than an hour the trucks reached Gan Ha'atzmaut.

The Negev settlers offered the first fruit of their harvest to the Jewish National Fund in a ceremony that highlighted the day's events. The Mayor of Tel Aviv, Mr. H. Levanon, expressed the hope that the day would not be distant when the Festival of the First Fruits would be celebrated in a country that is economically independent, and in a redeemed Jerusalem.

Mr. A. Karsini welcomed the settlers on behalf of the Jewish National Fund, and recalled the historic day in 1943 when 11 settlements were established overnight, transforming the destiny of the Negev.

Mr. S. Bar, speaking on behalf of the settlers, made a plea to the youth of Tel Aviv to go to the Negev and revivify the wilderness. The Army Band, the choir of the Tel Aviv model school and dance groups from schools in the area participated in the ceremonies. Planes circled over the park.

In Jerusalem, hundreds of schoolchildren paraded through the streets, carrying their offerings of first fruits to the Jewish Agency courtyard. There, on a specially built stage, boys in white robes and skull caps, portraying the Temple priests, received the offerings.

The children gave a pageant depicting the twin significance of Shavuot — the revelation of the Torah and the first harvest festival.

The Seven Species

Some 600 of Haifa's schoolchildren marched through the streets today bearing baskets of the "seven species" of indigenous produce and agricultural instruments. At Beit Bussel in Safad a programme of folk songs was given. Mr. Y. Pogies, headmaster of the local school, expressed the hope that next year the first fruits would not be bought from shops, but would come from the vegetable gardens to be planted in Safad and to be tended by the schoolchildren.

A convoy of trucks carrying farmers on their way home from Negev fields together with their harvest, was greeted in Kiksr Ha'aliyah by immigrant children. Mr. Y. Nussbaum, the Deputy Mayor of Haifa, and representatives of the Jewish Agency and the Jewish National Fund. Shmaryahu Bar Hon, of Degania Aleph, thanked the hosts for the reception. Seven young girls, who have been in the country for less than four weeks, ended the festivities with an oriental harvest song.

At the Cave of Elijah on the Carmel on Wednesday flowers and foliage from Mount Zion were distributed by the Ministry for Religious Affairs to decorate synagogues on Shavuot.

Naharlya inaugurated a three storey trade school in honour of the festival. The building contains eight spacious rooms and cost IL.45,000. Parents contributed IL.10,000.

Improvisations in Music Festival

Wednesday evening's performance of the International Society of Contemporary Music's 28th festival at the Orah Cinema in Haifa was reminiscent of Max Mohr's comedy "Improvisations in June."

The conductor, Mr. Frank Pelleg, according to a stencilled note added to the programme, had "kindly consented to conduct this concert in place of Mr. Arthur Gelbrun, who is unfortunately unable to participate." We discovered Mr. Gelbrun in the audience, sitting next to Mr. Paul Klecki. It turned out that Mr. Gelbrun felt unable to conduct new music without sufficient rehearsals, the material having arrived two days before the premiere.

The curtain-raiser was Capriccio for String Orchestra, by Marius Flothuis, of Holland, a disciple of Hans Brandt Buys (whose comic opera "The Tailor of Schoeman" we recall with pleasure). Flothuis' Capriccio is gay and relaxed, by no means too radical, with a harmonic sparkle strikingly reminiscent of Richard Strauss' "Metamorphoses" pattern.

The Haifa Orchestra played in a transparent and engaging way.

We were most impressed by the Three Psalms for a cappella chorus, by the young Bernhard Lewkowitch of Denmark. Archaic in mellisma, it is a blend of old church hymns and modern quarts and quints with an affinity to Karol Szymanowski's magnificent "Stabat Mater" as well as to Puccini's "Turandot." This influence, incidentally, is also felt in one choral climax of Milhaud's "David." The lasting impression evoked the vision of the ecstatic glass paintings of the post-painter Wyspianski, in Cracow's St. Francis Church.

The guest conductor, Mr. Mogens Woldike, was splendid with the Haifa vocal ensemble. He apologised that, due to the shortage of time, a piano had had to be added to the a cappella choir.

The Third String Quartet of Matyas Seiber of Britain was substituted for the Quintet of Erno Erik Bacsh. Mr. Seiber, born in Hungary, studied with Zoltan Kodaly. The high-pitched opening had a Mozartian touch but the style changed to that of Schoenberg's early "Verklaerte Nacht" chromaticism.

How strong the influence of Szymanowski is in modern string music, was felt again in the scherzo of this work which brought to mind the dim lights of a serenade.

"La Rosa de Caida," a ballade for soloists, by Mario Pennatero, of Italy, seemed quite problematic. The soloists, Miss Vogel Milton, mezzo-soprano, and Mr. Yehoshua Sobar, bass-baritone, and the chorus, strings and piano were conducted by Mr. Pelleg. This piece seemed elaborate, decidedly monotonous and lacking in essence. We have never been fond of the use of the "grechatchanes."

FRANCO

Taxi Drivers Jailed, Fined for Obstruction

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Six members of the Yael transport cooperative were today sentenced by the Tel Aviv District Court to prison terms and fines for obstructing the operation of the Arie company cars on roads in the south, and for obstructing the police in the course of their duties.

On February 15, 1953, members of the Yael cooperative, all war invalids, blocked the road to Beersheba at the crossroads near Kibbutz Mishmar Hanegev, by lying down across the road. When the Arie cars arrived, the Yael drivers punctured their tires and damaged the cars. When police units arrived to reopen the road, the Yael group resisted them by force.

Aaron Silberman, 38, who hit a police officer on the head with a stick was sentenced to three months in prison. Terms of one week in jail were imposed on the other five for various offences. All were required to pay fines ranging between IL.50 and IL.100 and to pay in addition IL.30 each as compensation to the Arie company for damages done. They were also bound over in IL.500 to be of good behaviour for three years.

IL.19,000 Bail In Smuggling Case

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Thursday. — The five suspects in the IL.500,000 smuggling case who were remanded two weeks ago, were released on bail by a Magistrate here today. They were ordered not to leave the town until June 11, and to report daily to the police until then.

The five men are: Shimon Berger, a local merchant, and Chairman of the Anti-Profiteering court; Noah Kabak, a Haifa businessman; N. Goldmann, the former Assistant Foreign Currency Controller, M. Teichmann and B. Idkus.

The bail of the first two was IL.2,500 each, plus IL.2,500 third party; and of the other three, IL.1,500 each plus IL. 1,500 third party.

'FRONT PAGE' ON SALE

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The first issue of an English-language weekly magazine, "Front-page," appeared here today.

The magazine is a joint enterprise of South African capital and the Hebrew weekly "Haolam Hazeh." It will use the services of that paper in addition to that of its own staff. The editors hope to sell most of their copies abroad.

FOR ACTING as a midwife without authority and for using the title of midwife on a Ministry of Health birth report form, Alda Hollstr, 38, of Bat Yam, yesterday was arraigned on a criminal charge before the Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court.

New Claims Made With Germany

Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive in New York, told a press conference in Jerusalem yesterday that the Jewish Material Claims Conference had begun negotiations with the West German Government regarding certain phases of the claims arrangement which would take into account the economic situation of Israel. The details of the new claims have not been revealed.

Dr. Goldmann expressed his satisfaction with the straightforward manner in which the German Government has conducted the negotiations so far. He hoped that the Germans would approve the current restitution claims.

Dr. Goldmann also praised the Austrian decision to resume restitution negotiations. The negotiations were resumed last Tuesday after a suspension of nearly a year. They are expected to be concluded by the end of this month, Austrian Government circles indicated in Vienna yesterday. *(Tass)*

C.O. CONTINUES FAST

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Amnon Zichrini, the conscientious objector who was sentenced on Tuesday to seven months in prison for disobeying orders and for absence without leave, continued his hunger strike today, the seventh day in succession.

Eilat Copper Goes North

BEERSHEVA, Thursday. — Lorries loaded with copper ore from the mines near Eilat passed here today on their way to Haifa. The ore is to be sent to Belgium for laboratory examination.

Russia Sees Snakes

HAIFA, Thursday. — A "snake parade" staged this week-end in honour of Hallowe'en, called on the Haifa Fire Brigade Department and the Health Office to help them with antidotes against snakebite which they allegedly saw near their homes.

The number of reputable organs of slanting the news in "Operation Snake Hunt" has considerably increased to 6.

Mr. F. Wilkinson, of Petah Tikva, was bitten by a poisonous snake here today while working in a garden. He was taken to the Rothschild Hospital where his condition is reported as serious.

The new snake - hysteria squad of the Jerusalem District police has killed five snakes around the city area in the past two days.

Petah Tikva Fires Fought without Brigade

PETAH TIKVA, Thursday. — Two fires here were extinguished today by hundreds of volunteers, as the local fire brigade entered the second day of its strike.

A fire in the Madar textile dyeing factory was fought by workers with wet sacks.

A conflagration of dry grass between houses in Kfar Ha'avin was put out by a combined operation of hundreds of residents.

A spokesman for the fire brigade said today that the strike would continue until April and May salaries are paid.

ISRAEL'S JORDAN BASIN PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

the Cotton plan is that it also proposes to irrigate all irrigable areas in the Southern Lebanon as well as Syrian lands in the Upper Yarmuk basin. These Syrian lands correspond to those in the Main plan. It has also to be pointed out that the water allocated in the Cotton plan for the use of Israel is a surplus for which no use can be found in the other basin states. By contrast with those states, in the case of Israel the amount of irrigable land, especially in the southern coastal plain and in the Negev, exceeds the available water supply.

An interesting fact pointed out in the Cotton plan is that vast additional water resources are available both in Southern and Northern Lebanon in addition to the present waste waters now proposed to be used under the plan. Thus in the Southern Lebanon alone the Awali and Ibrahim rivers have an average annual flow of over half a billion cubic metres. It should also be noted that in Syria, the Orontes has an annual flow of approximately 2.75 billion cubic metres while the annual flow of the Euphrates is 35 billion cubic metres.

The Cotton plan also points out that the hydro-electric power potential of the Litani could be considerably increased by utilising the much higher drop available for power generation in the Jordan Valley. Such a development would not constitute the diversion of a natural resource of an Arab state for the exclusive benefit of Israel. It is, in fact, the conveyance of the resource, through Israel territory, for the common benefit of the entire region. This makes possible an increase of power generation along the Jordan Valley on a scale not feasible under any other scheme.

Lowdermilk Recalled

The Cotton scheme recalls the Lowdermilk scheme in the provision it makes for utilizing both the Litani and any unutilised portion of the Jordan-Yarmuk flow for large-scale power generation down to the Dead Sea; to the extent that this sweet water will, in the future, be needed for irrigation, it will gradually be replaced in the power scheme by sea-water to be diverted into the Jordan basin from the Mediterranean.

It is also pointed out in the Cotton plan that this large-scale power generation is already achieved in the early construction stages of the plan and with a low initial investment of capital, without in any way affecting the ultimate irrigation potential of the Basin. Power generation at an annual rate of 1,400 m.kwh. is provided for in the Cotton plan. This contrasts with 210 m.kwh. under the Main plan (not including the Dead Sea Project). Moreover while electricity would be produced in the early stages of the Cotton plan under the Main plan this would only happen in the final construction stage, when the Mediterranean-Dead Sea project, involving extremely heavy investments, will have been completed.

The capital cost of the total plan is estimated at about $470m. of which $187m. is for power. This is much higher than the Main plan ($151m., excluding the Mediterranean-Dead Sea project). But the scope of the Cotton plan is considerably larger. This cost would have to be divided equitably among the riparian countries.

The Cotton plan is divided into stages. Significant is the fact that in the first stage, the most urgent hydroelectric power and irrigation needs can be filled within two to three and four to five years respectively at a comparatively moderate cost. Most important too is that this first stage is in each case nationally self-contained so that no political problems of prior agreement between Israel and Arab states are involved.

In Israel, it is to be noted, the first stage would include Jordan diversion for power generation below the Hulch with an irrigation canal diverting a portion of the Jordan flow to the main storage reservoir in the Batteuf Valley, from where water could be conveyed through a main conduit southward. In order to enable irrigation in the Israel portion of the Jordan Valley, below Lake Tiberias, after the salinity of the Lower Jordan becomes excessive as a consequence of the proposed Yarmuk diversion, a canal will be built between Lake Tiberias and the Beisan Valley.

In Jordan, the first stage proposed would include the diversion of the major part of the summer flow of the Yarmuk river. This water would be conveyed through the Ghor canal to the arid lands of the Jordan Valley.

As regards Syria and the Lebanon, initial developments are feasible at relatively low cost.

(See Leader — P. 4)

Bernstein Promises Check on Imports

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Thursday. — During a visit to various industries here this morning, Dr. P. Bernstein, Minister of Commerce and Industry, was asked for protection against competing imports by the Na'amia brick factory, near Acre.

The firm's managers told the Minister that a shipment of 700 tons of fire brick, purchased by the Hakhsanim Corporation was due to arrive in mercy and would endanger the plant which produced 1,000 tons of bricks last year. They asked the Minister to freeze the import, unless the bricks were of a kind not being made here.

Mr. Bernstein promised to look into the matter. He admitted that there was not sufficient supervision of import licensing and that the Representations papers sometimes sent goods without prior approval.

At the Moller Dee factory in Naharlya, Dr. Bernstein was told that the first export order for one ton of cotton thread had been received from Switzerland. Complaints of bureaucracy in the Ministry were voiced by the management who told the Minister that it recently took three weeks to obtain a licence to send a $60 sample to Iceland.

At the Strauss dairy, Naharlya, Dr. Bernstein was told that 126 workers were now employed there, making 29 different dairy products. It was hoped that exports during 1954-55 would reach 300 tons, worth $270,000 including $97,500 in added value.

Scrap Iron Exported Despite Local Need

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Thursday. — A shipment of 600 tons of scrap iron for export to Yugoslavia was loaded on the s.s. Milvia here today. The ship had arrived here on Monday with 77 tons of scrap iron imported from Malta for the Vulcan foundry. A spokesman explained that it was for the production of cast iron and that there was a local shortage of this particular kind of scrap.

Experts here expressed great surprise that the Government was permitting the export of any scrap iron from the country in view of the scheduled opening of the smelting plant near Acre, which can use all the scrap iron in the country.

It was recalled that Dr. Dov Joseph, the Minister of Development said during his recent visit to the plant that it would be "a crime" to export scrap iron from the country. *The Jerusalem Post* learns that a second, larger shipment is also being prepared for export.

THE PAYMENT OF May salaries to civil servants started yesterday, the Treasury spokesman said.

ONE KILLED AS MIG FIRES ON SABENA AIRCRAFT

GRAZ, Austria, Thursday (Reuter). — A radio officer was killed and two other members of the crew, all Belgian, were wounded when a Belgian Sabena Airlines plane was fired on by MIG fighter over Austrian territory. The fourth member of the crew, a Briton, was uninjured.

The British Embassy in Vienna stated that the two-engined plane, which was carrying pedigreed pigs from Belgium to Yugoslavia, was attacked near Marburg, on the Austro-Yugoslav frontier.

The statement said that the plane was struck by two cannon shells. After the attack, it changed its course and made a forced landing near here. The wounded were taken to a British hospital.

British Military police cordoned off the plane immediately it landed. Photographers who tried to get pictures had their cameras confiscated.

426-Carat Diamond Found in S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG, Thursday (Reuter). — A blue-white diamond weighing 426.5 carats and valued at about £100,000 has been found at the Premier's Mine.

A spokesman said that the diamond was found during normal mining operations and that no further details could be given.

The diamond is roughly four times the size of the famous Koh-i-Noor stone which is set in the British crown and weighs 106 carats.

GOLF. — The Houston City Council voted unanimously on Wednesday to end all segregation on three municipal golf courses and permit whites and Negroes to play simultaneously.

WORLD MUSIC FESTIVAL
HAIFA
TODAY, 4/6 — Second Chamber Music Concert "PEER", 8.30 p.m.
Sun. 6/6 — Concert Philharmonic Orchestra, "Armon" — 8.30 p.m.
Mon. 7/6 — Last concert — Town Hall, 9 p.m.
Sale of tickets for all concerts in Haifa is continuing at "Tuval" and Ginsburg.

The World Music Festival in HAIFA
...oday at 8.30 p.m. "Peer" Hall
CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERT
Lasalle Quartet U.S.A.: Israel Quintet for Wind Instruments and the Pollshuk Quartet.
Sunday, June 6, "Armon"
LAST CONCERT BY THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
CONDUCTOR: FERENC FRICSAY.
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SOMEBODY LOVES ME
OPHIR 2nd week
Le Retour de Don Camillo
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ORION 9th week
Montgomery CLIFT
Anne BANCROFT in
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shattering drama
I CONFESS
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SHDEROTH
Vivien Leigh • Marlon Brando
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by Tennessee Williams
TAMAR 5th week
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Continuous from 2.45 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Evenings 7.15, 9.15
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Technicolor
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Based on Theodore DREISER'S Novel "American Tragedy"
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Cables in Brief

AMBUSHED. — Terrorists ambushed and killed two British planters on a rubber estate in Central Malaya on Wednesday in the latest flareup of Communist violence.

SINGER. — 2,000 Muscovites cheered the British operatic singer, Martin Lawrence, when he sang an aria from Glinkas' "Ivan Susanoff" in Russian at a concert in the Tchaikowsky Hall on Wednesday night. With four other British musicians, he is the guest of the Culture Ministry.

RAILWAYS. — Yugoslavia has accepted a Rumanian proposal to hold talks in Belgrade in July about reopening railway traffic between the two countries. Railway communications were cut by Rumania in 1950 as part of the Cominform economic blockade of Yugoslavia.

ASYLUM. — The Panamanian embassy announced in Havana that Panama has agreed to give asylum to five men alleged to have taken part in a plot to overthrow the Cuban government last week.

TEXTILES. — Falling textile prices and a growing recession in home markets are forcing Japanese textile mills to increase their export drive.

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The sensational event for your Tourist Friends.

We wish to thank all our relatives, friends and acquaintances here and abroad, for their congratulations on the occasion of our wedding.
Chana (née Cochinsky) and Dov Lishinin
Jerusalem, June 4, 1954.

Boris Dov and Frida LIPSHITZ
are happy to announce the birth of a
SON
and invite relatives, friends and acquaintances to the BRITH MILAH which will take place on Tuesday, June 8, 1954 at 12.30 p.m. at the Assuta Hospital, Tel Aviv.
This is the only intimation.

JUDITH and ERICH DAVID
will be at home to their friends and relatives at 7 Rabbi Abraham Isaac Kook, Jerusalem, from 4.30 p.m. on Sat. June 12, 1954, on the occasion of the
Bar Mitzvah
of their son DAFIEL
This is the only intimation.

The family of the late
THEODOR RAOUL HARLAT (Tedaral)
wish to express their deep gratitude and thanks to all doctors, assistants and nurses at Tel Hashomer Hospital, Sheba, for their tried constantly and devotedly to help him during his last year.

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M. Blath
Hon. Treasurer

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PLANS for the utilization of the water resources of the Middle East in order to restore the fertility for which this region was famous in ancient times, go back at least to the days of the Bible. In fact, the earliest engineers who began to consider projects of this sort, were definitely set upon the track by hints which they found in a study of the prophetic writings. As long ago as 1919, a Norwegian engineer, Albert Hiorth, worked out a project which foreshadowed in some respects the famous Lowdermilk plan of ten years ago. He cited the prophecy in Ezekiel, Chapter 47 ... "these waters issue out of the east country and go down into the desert and into the sea..."

WATER PLANNING

Herzl himself spoke of a scheme which he had discussed with "the engineer Kremenezky. The fresh water that is now running into the Dead Sea is to be diverted and used as drinking water. To make up for the loss of water in the Dead Sea, the waters of the Mediterranean are to be conducted there by means of a canal, and in the mountain regions by means of a tunnel. The difference of level between these two areas is to be utilized for driving machines. Many thousands of H.P...."

What may have seemed fantastic only fifty years ago, like the vision of the Jewish State itself, is now very much in the field of practical politics. This is demonstrated by the present active discussions now going on with regard to the utilization of the regional water resources of the Middle Eastern area, in order to achieve the fertilization and irrigation of the Jordan basin, making possible the solution, among other problems, of that of the Arab refugees and so help towards the establishment of peaceful relations between Israel and the Arab states.

It was in this connection that Mr. Eric Johnston, President Eisenhower's special envoy, visited the Middle East last year to present to the governments concerned a desk plan elaborated by Main of Boston, a famous firm of American engineers. This aimed to utilize the resources of rivers flowing into the Jordan basin in order to restore fertility, provide electric power and make possible a large measure of resettlement.

At the time, the Israel Government expressed itself as agreed in principle to any regional scheme which would result in a fuller use of the water resources available to the area. However, it reserved the right to elaborate its own proposals. These have now been submitted to Mr. Johnston by Israel's Ambassador, Mr. Abba Eban.

The Cotton plan, as Israel's proposals are called, is in many respects a great improvement on the draft submitted by Main of Boston. Its principal difference lies in the fact that it suggests the use of the waters of the Litani River in the southern Lebanon. At present, the great bulk of these waters flows wastefully into the Mediterranean. The incorporation of the Litani means a greater share of water and a proportionate increase of irrigable land for all the countries concerned.

The Israel plan may indeed be characterized as yet another constructive contribution by this country to the peaceful regional development of the area. It also has the merit of being capable of being implemented in its first stage, at once by both Israel and Jordan independently. This means that the realization of the whole plan does not have to wait upon political agreement between Israel and the Arab states.

It is to be hoped that when Mr. Johnston arrives in the Middle East next week, he will be persuaded to take a flexible view of the merits of the respective plans, and that American statesmanship will succeed in securing the co-operation of the states in the area to ensure the beginnings at least of a great task which will rapidly hasten the elimination of one of the world's slum areas.

2 ACRE WORKERS DIE AFTER EXPLOSION

HAIFA, Thursday. — Two Acre workers, Gershon Schwarz, 44, and Moshe Lipstein, 38, who were injured in a boiler explosion at the Lahar paints factory near Acre on May 13, have died of their injuries.

Soviet Belief in Anglo-US Rift

West Can Resolve Differences in Outlook

By EDWARD CRANKSHAW

LONDON (OPNS).—THE grand strategy of the Kremlin is to break up the Western alliance as it exists and to keep India out of the Western camp. The spearhead of this attack is aimed at the moral and physical isolation of the United States.

In this context the Anglo-American differences which have arisen over the Geneva conference have been seized by Moscow with shouts of glee and exploited in every possible way. Nothing is left undone to prove that the United States is dominated by sinister figures who are intent on spreading the Indo-China war, sabotaging all efforts to control the atomic weapon, and achieving absolute economic dominion over the world outside the Iron Curtain.

There are, of course, two motives behind all this. The first is to provide the Russian people with a scapegoat: the Soviet Union is still some way from being a paradise on earth, and it is al the fault of the United States (earlier it was Britain's fault; tomorrow it may again be Britain's fault). The second is to disrupt, or weaken, the anti-Communist coalition.

Familiar Pattern

This pattern is so familiar that it has come to be taken for granted. It should not. There is only one way in which the free world can present a totally united front to Moscow, and that is by ceasing to be the free world, by submitting absolutely, that is to say, to a central leadership, which could only be the leadership of the United States. Failing this, which nobody in the free world wants, — the United States as little as any other country, — the unity of the Communist bloc, which is the unity of the grave, must be opposed with loose, flexible and argumentative unity which springs from democratic principles.

To realise this is to realise that through Anglo-American differences contain their perils and may play into the hands of the Kremlin, they are in fact inevitable; what plays into the hands of the Kremlin much more is the state of mind that is thrown into despair by the existence of such differences, which are entirely healthy, without which, in fact, the free world would not be free. There is altogether too much hysteria on all sides about such differences, and altogether too much officious shivvying and audible hissing and whispering back-stage in attempts to cover them up. They should not be covered up. The people of the free world are not children.

'Absolute Dominion'

The Soviet position is inflexibly based on the assumption that the United States is bound to be seeking absolute dominion over the free world. The United States and Britain, Moscow believes, for example, are bound to quarrel for markets. This is partly true. British exports are liable to be excluded from the United States by high tariffs to protect local interests. The United States on her side seeks economic outlets in markets vital for Britain.

Moscow goes further than this. The United States, the new imperialist power, seeks, says Moscow, to subdue her rivals by economic blackmail. The Soviet Government is incapable of seeing any difference between United States influence in Britain, to say nothing of France and Italy, and Soviet influence in the satellites. Both the Soviet Union and the United States in the eyes of Malenkov are seeking to dominate weaker countries in the interests of their own aggrandizement.

Thus the conflicts which exist are seen by Moscow as part of an inevitable pattern. In the case of the Anglo-American differences it is blessedly simple. Britain is weaker than the United States, and partly dependent on her. The United States will therefore try to blackmail Britain, force her to accept the policies of Washington, and at the same time seek by every means to split the British Commonwealth. But Britain, though comparatively weak, is old and proud and not practised in playing a secondary role. Therefore she will resist. Therefore Anglo-American conflict will assume catastrophic proportions.

This is Moscow's line of argument. And it is up to Britain and the United States to refute it by their actions. The real differences are (due to cross-purposes) over the nature of the British Commonwealth; differences (due to differing historical backgrounds) over trade policies; differences (due to genuinely opposed points of view) over Communist China; and so on. This is where the statesman have to educate the people and show boldness and imagination.

On the British side, a great deal of the hysteria is due to Senator McCarthy; a great deal more is due to the freedom with which certain American bigwigs go about talking of atomic war as a jolly good thing. It seems to me that the United States, which has a genius for sorting out its problems after making them appear more insoluble than any problem has a right to be, should be left to sort these problems out in her own time and her own way. If on the East of the Atlantic people stopped worrying about Senator McCarthy he would cease to be a major source of discord.

Beyond Kremlin's Conception

On the other hand, a good deal of American resentment about Britain comes from the way some highly articulate British figures go about biting the hand that has fed them. If Americans could remember that (a) Britain too has her elections; (b) that it is the hardest thing in the world to accept charity with grace; (c) that in their hearts, whatever they may say in moments of irritation, all but a lunatic fringe in Britain know perfectly well that the United States is and will remain the hope of the free world.

All this is beyond the conception of the men in the Kremlin, who see life in terms of a straight fight to the death between conflicting interests. Democracy on the other hand can only thrive on conflicting interests. The answer to Russia is not to conceal disagreements but to wear them bravely.

Rakosi Makes Comeback

By LAJOS LEDERER

THE opening of the third congress of the Hungarian Communist Party in Budapest last week (May 24) brought fresh evidence that the Party's hold on the country is unchallenged, and that Russian interest and influence in Hungary is unchanged. It also revealed beyond doubt that Matyas Rakosi — who was replaced as Premier by Imre Nagy last July and for some time appeared to have lost the Kremlin's confidence — is once more dominating the political scene in Hungary.

Despite all talk of the new trend towards "collective leadership" Rakosi, who is the First Secretary of the Party, re-emerged at the congress as the most powerful man in the country. If there was any doubt as to his personal position in relation to his Russian masters, the fact that Marshal Voroshilov, the President of the Soviet Union, was sent to Budapest to attend the congress, made it abundantly clear that the Soviet Government is fully backing Rakosi.

Rakosi, who opened the congress with a militant speech which lasted more than five hours, warned Hungary against incorrect and hostile interpretations of the Party and Government programme which was announced last June. Although he endorsed the new economic policy, he reproached officials for drawing unwarranted conclusions from it; and he launched a campaign against such trends. His report dwelt on the danger to which the "enemies of the regime" exposed the economic life of the country. He saw enemies everywhere, even inside the Party.

He called for political alertness to stamp out opportunism; and on the whole his report gave the impression that the regime in Budapest fears that the new policy introduced last summer has not achieved its desired purpose. He made it clear that in future the new policy will be enforced with an iron hand. And by way of conclusion, Rakosi assured the Party that, whatever happens, it can reckon with the full support of the Soviet Union. *OPNS.*

"Eli says now that we aim to live realistically we should also press for the abolition of subsidies to the Arab Legion."

Level of Teaching Threatened As Personnel Crisis Develops

"DUE to the shortage of teachers, the Ministry of Education has agreed to accept candidates who have not finished teachers' seminaries."

This unobtrusive item in the press of June 1 reflected what may be called a chronic crisis in the supply of trained academic personnel. The Ministry has just completed a census of all primary and secondary school teachers in the country, both within the State network and outside it. This was the first census to record teaching qualifications: its results, as yet unpublished, will probably shake the complacency of those who take an unfounded pride in our Compulsory Education Act, which predicates that a teacher must possess a minimum amount of pedagogic knowledge in addition to secondary schooling.

The census gives the 1953-53 totals, compilation of which was delayed until last month because of the shortage of statisticians in the Ministry. However, the overall picture has hardly changed. The wholesale dismissal of uncertified teachers prior to State Education was followed by their return to work. If anything, the proportion of unqualified staff has grown, due to retirements and leave-of-absence among the trained teachers.

In 1952-53, there were 12,591 teachers. Of these 838 had neither completed secondary nor, in many cases, elementary school. Only 2,009 had been to a university. Only 4,856 had passed a two-year training course after high school. To the number of insufficiently qualified might be added 658 teachers who failed to answer this part of the questionnaire. The calibre of this category was revealed by such answers as Education: primary — none. Secondary — none. Higher — "1.70 metres." Or by the man who wrote "yes" in the space for date of birth.

Primary Pupils Suffer

The level of staff quality is lowest for the 8,560 elementary school teachers. Of these, 69 had been to university or an equivalent; 2,316 were either uncertified or — the lowest category — temporary staff without 10 years of schooling. These teachers are bringing up the children of immigrants in *ma'barot* and isolated villages. Although they cannot speak fluent Hebrew or go beyond simple sums, they happen to live in immigrant communities where well-educated teachers refuse to "bury themselves." Galilee and the Negev fail to tempt cultured Hebrew-speakers away from the towns. Some schools in remote villages opened six months after the holidays ended, for lack of a teacher.

What is being done to improve matters?

It seems likely that graduates of schools for teachers will be allowed to serve their Army terms as school masters in lonely villages and border outposts. Another idea now brewing in the Ministry is to boost extra-mural teachers' courses. Part of the course would involve giving practice lessons in class. To avoid luring candidates from full time teachers' schools, extra-mural courses would be open only to those over 23.

Somehow, the Government must find enough personnel to cope with about 8,000 extra children each school-year. All the teachers' schools together account for 800 students. Last summer, of 400 teacher school graduates only about a dozen were men. The steadily increasing percentage of women in the profession means that the average span of duty in class will diminish. Unless radical measures are taken to make a teaching career more attractive, it is obvious that the low level of instruction will sink even further.

S.I.S.

Readers' Letters

PRESSURE PIPES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The news item on our pressure pipes in your issue of today contains some points that may be misleading and need clarification.

Asbest-cement pipes are not "50 per cent cheaper" than steel pipes. There is a saving in foreign currency of about 50 per cent when using asbest-cement pipes, as the raw asbestos which is imported is 50 per cent cheaper than the steel strips required for the manufacture of steel pipes used for the same purpose.

Foreign currency from the American grant-in-aid or German Reparations can be used for the import of both steel and raw asbestos. We expect through proper coordination to obtain a fair share of raw materials and orders for our enterprise.

The excise duty on cement amounts to IL.35 and not IL.45 per ton. No charges of unfair competition have been made.

Yours, etc.,
ISASBEST
Israel Asbestos-Cement Industries Ltd.
Nahariya, June 1.

PENSIONS LAW

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — What happened to the Pensions Law for Government employees? As far as I know, a bill was sent to Committee and the final vote in the plenary of the Knesset was scheduled to take place before this year's recess.

The situation of Government employees is far from enviable from any point of view, but the greatest drawback of their position compared with the workers of all other public institutions is that they are not pensionable. All other institutions — Hadassah, the University, Kupat Holim, Jewish Agency, Jewish National Fund and all the banks—have long since provided this essential security. How much longer are we to wait?

Yours etc.,
CIVIL SERVANT
Jerusalem, May 2.

Ministry Replies

The draft Pensions Law passed the first reading in the Knesset several months ago and it was then decided to send it to the Labour Committee for further examination and improvement. Unfortunately, for reasons beyond our control, the Labour Committee has not yet been able to devote the necessary time to this proposed law. We are, however, doing our best to accelerate the final approval of this law and we hope that the matter will not be delayed much longer.

We wish to stress that the Government has already approved some temporary measures with the purpose of insuring the security and superannuation benefits of civil servants and their dependants. These measures, which to a large extent are based on the provisions of the draft law, provide for a reasonable amount of pension for officers with the necessary minimum length of service. It also provides for those who are retired from the service on grounds of ill health, age or reduction of staff, as well as for their widows and orphans in case of death.

Yours etc.,
G. YA'ARI
Civil Service Commission
Jerusalem, May 18.

BOOKS ON ISRAEL

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I have just received a letter from Rabbi Kurt L. Metzger, Hebrew Chaplain of Great Meadow Prison at Comstock, New York. He writes "... the more intelligent of my boys are avid readers and are interested in books on Israel. I attribute the desire to read these books to the films loaned to us by the United Israel Appeal, Hadassah and other organizations... I try to maintain a small library in my office but am entirely dependent upon the generosity of authors, etc. to help me grant the requests of my reading flock..."

I should like to do something for Rabbi Metzger and his library. I ask that readers of *The Jerusalem Post* bring or send books in English on Israel to my flat, 7 Mamillah Road, Jerusalem, during the next two weeks; I have arranged to have these books shipped free of charge to the Great Meadow Prison at Comstock.

Yours, etc.,
Th. F. MEYSELS
Jerusalem, May 22.

PEN FRIENDS

Leonard Aronowitz, 114 South New Hampshire, Atlantic City, New Jersey, U.S.A., 15 years old, would like as a pen friend a girl of about 14.

Farms Without Water

By MYER ISAACMAN

AT six in the evening, the shepherd at Uza climbs into the open iron rectangle that serves as the *moshav's* reserve tank, and, using a kerosene can as a bucket, spills water over the side into the sheep troughs. Uza has 700 head of fat-tailed Awassis, and when they smell water they thunder into the village in a solid, bleating mass. The villagers run out to meet them, waving sticks and throwing the fine southern earth up in clouds into their faces. Broken up into small groups, the sheep then get their only drink of the day.

The dust hangs over everything. The villagers stand around and lick their lips. There is no water in Uza. There is no water in Shalva, a few kilometres south, and only a trickle in the pipes at Ahuzam, another kilometre further on.

These three villages form a chain parallel to the foothills opposite Beit Govrin. The trickle in their pipes comes from a well some eight kilometres away. The pipe is old and half the water is lost. What is left does not fill the pipe, so there is no pressure. A man on a mule car goes from village to village to each row of houses in turn, shutting and opening pipes so that every time may get a few precious minutes of water to fill every available pot.

Occasionally there is enough water for the old oil drums outside the little white houses, but on other days there is none at all, or at best a red leprous puddle from a rusty pipe. When a child stands up in the village school and asks the teacher if he may go for a drink of water, the teacher must decide whether the child is thirsty enough to be let out of class for as long as an hour, for it may take him that long to find out in which houses there is water, and whether he may beg a glass.

The children look surprisingly well scrubbed, and wear clean clothes (as does their teacher, who showers in his home in Beersheba). Not so their parents. Field fires have been burning in the district for the past few weeks, and the men and boys have often been out all night, cutting firebreaks through their barley and beating the eddying sparks. They stay black. There is no water for washing.

There have been and are many other settlements without water. Uza, Shalva and Ahuzam have been without water for nearly four years.

When the villages were built in 1950 and the first immigrants moved in (they came straight from the ship), there was enough water for drinking and washing. There were plans to bring water from the Yarkon line that would pass nearby. Today, the population has trebled and the Yarkon project is still three years away, although the great pipes are now lying out on the hills.

Saving of Thousands

The decision to wait those three years would save hundreds of thousands of pounds for the Jewish Agency and this is why the settlements have waited all this time. But this is a saving it cannot afford. Were there no sign now that a line is being laid to the villages, they would be quite deserted in a few months.

This is no reflection upon the settlers, who are mostly vigorous family men in their prime, some of whom have brought their aged parents with them. Nearly all have children and there are a number of young men who have completed their army service and have returned to make a go of their land, as well as a host of grown boys already at work.

Most of the villagers belonged to Zionist organizations abroad, and began to study Hebrew there. (Ahuzam is disinterestedly Progressive while the others are Hapoel Hamizrahi). They are a slim, handsome people with finely drawn features and the wide jaws and cleft chins of the Spanish peninsula. They have watched other settlements of only a year's standing bloom with water into green fields, while they skimp to save a bucket to wash their children. Four years on the land without being able to raise a decent tomato...

Land Lies Fallow

They grow onions, which don't need water and which do not always pay. They grew tobacco, which does not need water but which cannot be sold for a decent price. They grow a few potatoes outside their doors. Each family has ten dunams of largely unused land. They do have sheep and few cows, and some chickens which they can hardly feed or water.

In all this time, not one family has left Uza, although there have been a few goings and comings in the other villages. The best have remained.

But there is nothing to grow, no work without water, and no more outside work apart from "part paid" harvesting or tree planting on Keren Kayemet projects. The villages get no cash from their very successful harvest of field crops. Their share is turned back to the Agency against their investments. They follow the combines in the fields and both men and women hump home great sacks of gleanings to winnow a few kilograms of ears for bread and chicken feed. (The hay they baled last year rotted in the rain because their pleas for sheds went unanswered and they have no money for planks, or tin or nails, and often not for bread). Otherwise, they sit on their doorsteps and look at the cracks in the ground and wait for the trickle in the pipes and argue with each other about how best to sell their belongings to "settle with the Agency" and go somewhere else, to another village, to a *ma'bara*, anywhere where they can wash and shave and launder their clothes; and whether to stick it out until after the harvest.

These three villages are not typical of our new villages and are perhaps particularly badly placed for water. But they represent an enormous investment in buildings, machinery, livestock, and, above all, in valuable human material; intelligent people who only need intelligent instruction and water to ensure their future on their excellent soil.

This week, the Settlement Department at last decided to "lose" the money rather than the settlers, and to connect the villages temporarily with the line at Dorot. This will take some months, and half the water flow will be used in new drilling operations in the area. In the next few weeks the line from the well will also be replaced and a booster pump added, thus ensuring a steady flow of drinking water.

But the villages have heard promises before and will want to see words transferred immediately into deeds. Talk of moving is now heard on every side at plucky little Uza. Seven families are leaving Ahuzam this week, despite the now rather half-hearted protestations of their comrades.

The Settlement Department had better give the settlers some personal assurances of their future to help them through this summer.

(This is the first of two articles).

Pipes, but no water. A settler at Ahuzam uses some of his drinking water in an effort to raise something for his table.

Photo by Myer

Max Brod at Seventy

AMONG passengers landing at Tel Aviv Port in March 1939 were 150 Jews from Czechoslovakia who had left their country on the last train before the German occupation. One of the passengers was Max Brod, novelist, poet, and essayist of European fame, and widely known as friend, literary executor and biographer of Franz Kafka, whose many friends are marking his 70th birthday.

Born in Prague on May 27, 1884, Brod was graduated from the university of his native town. Beside his literary activities, he took an active interest in Jewish affairs and soon became attached to the Zionist movement, one of the intellectual centres of which was Prague. He also became vice-president of the Jewish National Council after the First World War.

A prolific writer and gifted composer, Brod published such great historical novels as "Tycho Brahe's Weg Zu Gott" (1916) and "Reubeni, Fuerst der Juden" (1925), as well as studies on Heine and Mahler, short stories and poetry.

A penetrating mind, always concerned with ethical problems of the individual and of national or religious groups, of evil, of freedom, Brod wrote important books on these subjects, the best known of which is perhaps his widely discussed "Heidentum, Christentum, Judentum" (1921). Of his Zionist writings "Socialismus im Zionismus" and "Kampf ums Judentum" had great influence on the younger generation of that period. Many of his writings were translated into foreign languages.

Winner of Bialik Prize

Soon after his arrival in this country, Brod became dramatic adviser to Habimah and contributed critical essays to *The Jerusalem Post* and other periodicals. His songs and other compositions successfully performed in concerts, and one of his later novels, "Before the Flood," was translated into Hebrew, which Brod himself speaks fluently. A sequel to his Tycho Brahe novel, "Galilei in Gefangenschaft," also appeared in a Hebrew version and won him the Bialik prize in 1949.

During the last year, Brod added to the long list of his works "Unambo," a novel on the Israel-Arab war, "The Master," a Jesus story, a new study on Kafka, and autobiographical sketches.

"To be continued!"

A.E.

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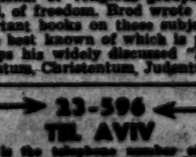
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